FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORT OF STANISHEV'S VISIT TO UK 17-19 MAY

AU241757 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 May 82 p 6

[BTA correspondent's report on 17-19 May visit of Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, to the UK at the invitation of the Communist Party of Great Britain]

[Excerpts] A BCP Central Committee delegation headed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, visited Great Britain from 17 through 19 May at the invitation of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB] Central Committee.

The delegation met Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the CPGB Central Committee, as well as Gerry Pocock and Ian Mackey, members of the political committee of the CPGB Central Committee Executive Committee. They held talks which proceeded in a frank and friendly atmosphere. They exchanged opinions on numerous subjects and briefed each other on a wide range of questions concerning the situation in both countries and the tasks which the two parties are dealing with today, as well as on various issues concerning the international atmosphere and the international communist movement.

The development of relations between the BCP and the CPGB was discussed and the wish was expressed to promote their further development and intensification in the interest of the joint struggle for socialism and peace on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPGB delegation briefed the Bulgarian comrades on the activities of British communists in the defense of the interests of the workers class and of working people against the attacks of monopolies, against the reactinary policy of the Conservative government and for expanding the struggle for peace against the U.S. and NATO plans for nuclear rearmament.

The BCP delegation in turn dealt with the great successes achieved in building a developed socialist society, positive results in implementing the economic approach and its mechanism in national economic management, the intensification of working people's participation in administration, the expansion of socialist democracy, and the tasks which the Bulgarian people and communists in Bulgaria are now engaged in as regards the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress.

The two delegations exchanged opinions on the aggravation of the situation in the South Atlantic provoked by the attempts of the British Government to resolve the conflict about the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) with military force.

The BCP delegation visited the town of Leeds and participated in a rally on the local CPGB organizations devoted to Georgi Dimitrov's centennial.

The rally was opened by David (Prescott), secretary of the CPGB Yorkshire County committee. He expressed the British workers' and communists' sincere feelings of respect for Georgi Dimitrov's cause and stressed his great importance for the international communist movement.

The delegation visited London and was acquainted with the work of the Karl Marx Institute of History of the Communist and Workers Movement.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES AFRICAN UNITY ORGANIZATION

AU241959 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 24 May (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president of Bulgaria, has wired a telegram to the president of Kenya and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Mr Daniel arap Moi. The telegram contains cordial greetings to the governments and the peoples of the African states on May the 24th -- the day of African liberation.

Bulgaria, reads the telegram in part, holds in high esteem the achievements and the successes of the national liberation movements on the African Continent, the brisk activity of the African peoples for further strengthening of their political and economic independence, for peace, security and cooperation between peoples, for equitable international economic relations. After pointing out the increasingly growing role and of the international significance of the Organization of African Unity, the view is expressed that the preservation and consolidation of its unity stands a guarantee for an active defense of the sovereignty and independence of the African states, for doing away with colonialism in all its forms, for development of the relations of cooperation on the continent and in the whole world.

It is stressed further on in the telegram that Bulgaria holds in respect the policy of nonalignment of the African states and their ever more active role at the United Nations Organization, in the movement of the nonaligned countries and at other international forums. She upholds the proposals set forth by the African states for the conversion of Africa into a nuclear-free zone and for the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. She also fully supports the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative -- SWAPO [South-West African Peoples Organization] -- and she insists on an immediate termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African Republic.

It is stressed in conclusion: "Bulgaria will continue to actively support in the future, too, the struggle of the African peoples against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and will work for the further development and deepening of the ties of all-round cooperation with the independent African states in the name of peace, social progress, understanding and the happy future of peoples.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 24 MAY

AU242002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] A delegation of the USSR State Planning Committee headed by Viktor Biryukov, deputy chairman of the committee, arrived in Sofia tonight. The delegation includes leaders of the USSR transportation ministries and departments. The delegation will participate in sessions of the transportation working group attached to the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which is opening tomorrow in Varna.

CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 24 MAY

AU241627 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] A Bulgarian cultural delegation, headed by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the committee of culture, left for Moscow today. The delegation will attend the "Days of Bulgarian Culture in the USSR" which are opening today. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and by deputy chairmen of the committee of culture.

RADIO AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA 20 MAY

AU241636 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 May 82 p 3

[Text] On 20 May Stefan Tikhchev, chairman of the committee on television and radio, and Van Sun Heng, deputy general director of the Voice of Kampuchean People Radio, signed an agreement on cooperation between Bulgarian radio and the Voice of the Kampuchean People Radio.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS KOMSOMOL CONGRESS OPENING

AU250724 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The 14th Congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union opened in Sofia's Palace of Culture. Almost 2,000 delegates, representatives of okrug Komsomol organizations, are participating in the congresses. With prolonged and stormy applause and chants of "BCP! BCP!" and "BCP-Komsomol!" the delegates greeted Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and other party and state leaders. Leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, veterans of the party revolutionary struggles and frontrunners in work and studies also took their seats in the presidium. Some 104 delegations from 84 countries, representatives of youth movements throughout the world, and representatives of international youth organizations are also attending the congress.

As assigned by the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol, Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Central Committee, opened the congress, and at the moment is reading a summary of the Komsomol Central Committee accountability report.

During the next 3 days the delegates will discuss the Komsomol's activity since the last congress and will point out the ways of solving the responsible tasks which the party and the people set for the young generation.

Leaders Present at Opening

AU250826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 25 May 82

[Excerpt] The first session of the 14th Congress of the Dimitrov Komsomol continues. The following comrades are taking part in its work: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadisnki, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev. Nikolay Dobrev, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, is chairing the session.

MEDIA REPORT ON CULTURE DAY PARADE 24 MAY

AU241833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 82

[Summary] Festive people's parades were held this morning in Sofia and numerous other Bulgarian towns to mark the holiday of Bulgarian culture -- Cyril and Methodius Day. Thousands of young students and teachers participated in the parades.

The Sofia parade began in 9 September Square with students from the three main districts of the capital as well as their teachers and numerous other scholars, cultural workers and scientists parading in front of the honorary tribune, where "Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party, as well as state leaders," received the parade.

Other reports are coming from the cities Blagoevgrad, Gabrovo, and Elena, where young students and veterans who once attended the local schools are parading together. Festive parades were also held in Shumen, Varna, Ruse and other towns.

REPORT ON PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS, INDRA REMARKS

LD241452 Prague CTK in English 1140 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Prague, 24 May (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak People's Party, which associates mostly Christians from Bohemia and Moravia, opened its 3rd congress here Monday.

The party is a member of the National Front which under the leadership of the Communist Party associates another three political parties, and major social organizations. The Czechoslovak People's Party has deputies in all representative bodies at all levels. In last year's elections, 18 deputies of the People's Party were elected to the supreme legislative body -- the Federal Assembly, and 14 deputies to the Supreme Body of the Czech Socialist Republic -- the Czech National Council. Over 2,000 People's Party members hold the posts of deputies of national committees of all levels.

The specific role of the People's Party in the political system of Czechoslovakia is in the civil and political sphere next to the scope of activity and competence of the churches, religious societies and other institutions. The People's Party is not attached to any of the churches, and cannot be therefore regarded as their political mouthpiece, Party Chairman Zybnek Zalman emphasized in a report on the party activities and tasks.

From the February 1948 victory of the Czechoslovak working people until 1965, the People's Party held regular conferences on the evaluation of its activities. In 1972, it convened its first congress which approved a document called "the [words indistinct] of the Czechoslovak People's Party" a program by which [words indistinct] has abided ever since.

In his evaluation of the party activities since its past congress in 1977, Chairman Zbynek Zalman said that the share of the People's Party in the tasks of the fulfilment of election programs is worth 200 million crowns. Party members have helped build various facilities of public use, including schools.

"Our main aim has been to lead our members...to take part more actively in the construction of socialism...the Christian world outlook is not an obstacle, but a strong moral stimulus in attaining common targets," Zbynek Zalman stressed.

Also Alois Indra, head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the National Front Central Committee, communist party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, highly appreciated the role of the Czechoslovak People's Party.

He stressed that "the Communist Party, the National Front and the state bodies highly respect the participation of the believers in the construction of socialism. and guard the freedom of religious faith guaranteed by the Constitution. The main criterion in the assessment of people will always be their civil consciousness, fulfilment of civil duties...this also fully applies to the priests of all churches -- they also have the right and the possibility of full patriotic commitment. But in a socialist society, there will never be room for political clericalism, for the abuse of religion in anti-socialist activities, for mystifying honest believers," Alois Indra said.

He pointed out that the Czechoslovak Communist Party pays attention to the development and promotion of socialist democracy, observing Lenin's well-known idea that there is no socialism without democracy and no democracy without socialism. "All who really want can fully assert their abilities. Claims that the existence of political opposition is the characteristic feature of democracy will not mislead us," he emphasized.

"Nobody will compel us to facilitate the activities of anti-socialist groups in our political system," he stressed, adding that in the national committees and legislative bodies, there is no room for vestiges of bourgeois ideology. "We pledge to watch the unity of the National Front, a unity understood not formally but in the spirit of creative cooperation," he said.

The congress is attended by a delegation of the G.D.R. Christian-Democratic Union with which the People's Party maintains long-term relations. The congress will end Tuesday.

Party Leaders Meet With Husak

LD242220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 82

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, received at Prague Castle today a delegation of the 3rd Czechoslovak People's Party Congress led by Zbynek Zalman, party chairman. The reception was attended by heads of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front at the Czechoslovak People's Party Congress including Alois Indra, Presidium member of the party CentralCommittee and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lumir Prochazka, department head at the CPCZ Central Committee; and Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellory of the president of the republic. Zbynek Zalman briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on the course of the 3rd Czechoslovak People's Party Congress and conveyed to the CPCZ Central Committee and to Comrade Gustav Husak personally greetings from the delegates of the congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak thanked him cordially for the great trust and active support given to the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front and for the greetings of the participants in the 3rd Czechoslovak People's Party congress. He stressed the great significance of the cooperation of all the organizations united in the National Front for the successful development of socialism. He thanked him for the work which the members of the Czechoslovak People's Party perform together with the communists, members of the other political parties and nonparty members on the broad democratic platform of the National Front. He pointed to the fact that our political system is based on the constant deepening of socialist democracy and that it provides the possibility for all the component parts of the National Front to develop fully their activities, for a lasting growth in the participation of the people in management and administration.

In the next part of his address Comrade Gustav Husak praised the effort of the Czechoslovak working people in implementing the tasks this year, as well as the entire Seventh Five-Year-Plan. He characterized the substantially more demanding domestic and more complex external conditions under which the social economic program is being implemented. He stressed the need for good management in all spheres, for more consistent utilization of all reserves, for economies and better valorization of raw materials, other materials, fuels and power. This in practice means achieving maximum effectiveness, increasing responsibility in managing all the social processes, faster implementation of the results of science and technology in production, full use of our possibilities for cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries within the framework of CEMA, better use of the abilities and creative initiative of the citizens of our state.

Comrade Husak further went on to analyze some topical issues of the current international situation. He pointed to the fact that the past period has demonstrated the correctness of the foreign political line of the CPCZ, the significance of constantly strengthening the friendship, alliance and development of multilateral cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community on which our plans and prospects of socialist development and peaceful life of our country are based.

At a time when the most reactionary forces of world imperialism strive to sharpen international tension, incite conflicts and unleash armaments, we consider it the most pressing tasks of all the progressive and peace-loving forces to intensify the struggle for strengthening peace and international security, for averting the threat of war and for overall improvement of the situation in the world. That is why we fully support the peace program of the USSR, as well as the recent constructive proposals delivered by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the Leninist Komsomol Congress, which show the way toward achieving this aim and which correspond to the interests of all the peoples.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak once again thanked the representatives present and all the members of the Czechoslovak People's Party on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, as well as on his own behalf, for their work and wished them successful progress at the congress. He expressed satisfaction with the congress focussing attention on the decisive tasks of our society. He asked for cordial wishes to be conveyed to all the participants in the 3rd Czechoslovak People's Party Congress and voiced the wish that their joint work might be of great use for the multilateral development of our socialist homeland.

After that Comrade Gustav Husak had a cordial friendly conversation with the members of the delegation.

COMMENTARY ON FALKLANDS MILITARY CONFLICT

LD242104 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 24 May 82

[Marcela Doleckova commentary]

[Text] The crisis of the Malvinas or Falkland Islands has developed into a full-grown military conflict. The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher demands nothing less than the unconditional surrender of the Argentine forces. The Malvinas crisis shows that Britain has been determined from the very inception to use force to tackle the problem from history with the weapons of today. [sentence as heard]

Argentina expressed agreement with the latest peace proposals propounded by Peru, but Britain refused again. In the United Nations Security Council the Venezuelan delegate said that in the South Atlantic conflict the countries of Latin America stand by the side of Argentina. This assurance was also given by other Latin American delegates who also criticized support rendered by the United States to Britain in the South Atlantic conflict.

It is obvious that negotiations are the only possible alternative and that continued fighting only leads towards disaster. People in Britain may also become increasingly aware of this fact. The labor opposition is supporting the Conservative Government in the South Atlantic crisis but even among the Labor opposition voices have been raised having enough courage to say the truth in the midst of war hysteria, and that is that this war must be brought to an end. The Conservative Government still continues maintaining that the crisis can be solved by using force and this has its impact on the character of the whole conflict. London is now trying to use force in restoring the colonial status of the Malvinas. The armed attack on the Malvinas constitutes a threat to international peace. Responsibility is borne not only by Britain but also by countries joining the British policy line. Nobody doubts today that the impulse of British military action has been Washington's undivided support.

All questions pending can be solved only at the conference table. Even protracted negotiations are better than a short war.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH LIBYA DISCUSSED

LD241656 Prague CTK in English 1526 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Prague, 24 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban received here Monday chairman of the Libyan section of the Czechoslovak-Libyan Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, who is also secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport.

The 7th session of the Czechoslovak-Libyan Committee will discuss further cooperation in the fields of building industry, geology, deliveries of complete plants and engineering equipment.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES TUNISIAN OFFICIAL 24 MAY

LD242300 Prague CTK in English 1957 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Prague, 24 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today State Secretary of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry Mahmoud Mestiri, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia in connection with the Czechoslovak-Tunisian inter-ministerial consultations.

The two representatives evaluated relations between Czechoslovakia and Tunisia, and exchanged their views on topical issues of the international situation.

Tunisian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Noureddine Mejdoub was also present.

KEMPNY MEETS LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD211506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Leon Bollendorff, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and other members of a Luxembourg parliamentary delegation were received in Prague today by Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council. He informed the guests about the principles of the federal system of Czechoslovakia and about the work and authority of national bodies. He confirmed Czechoslovakia's interest in further deepening mutual relations and their more intensive development, above all in the economic and cultural spheres.

Leon Bollendorff also spoke in favor of the development of cooperation between Luxembourg and Czechoslovakia and stressed the importance of exchanging views and experiences of parliament members for mutual understanding of countries and their people.

Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, gave a luncheon in honor of the Luxembourg delegation.

STROUGAL PRESENTS HUSAK AWARD TO PROFESSOR

LD241748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has awarded Professor Antonin Martin Brousil the Order of the Republic for his meritorious and successful representation of Czechoslovak cinema abroad, for his development of socialist cinematic-art training, and for his many years of success in guidance and pedagogical activity at the Academy of Musical Arts in Prague.

The high state distinction was presented to him today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at the Hrzan Palace in Prague on the eve of his 75th birthday. (Strougal) praised highly Professor A.M. Brousil's lifelong commitment to artistic and pedagogical work and his merit in representing our cinematic art throughout the world.

The ceremony was attended by Secretary of CPCZ Central Committee Josef Havlin; Federal Deputy Premier Matej Lucan; heads of departments of the party Central Committee Jan Majcharcik and Miroslav Muller; Czech Socialist Republic Minister of Culture Milan Klusak, and other officials.

SYMPOSIUM ON 'LEADING ROLE OF THE WORKERS CLASS'

AU211525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 82 p 2

["Z" - signed report: "Experience From the Leading Role of the Workers Class; International Scientific Symposium"]

[Text] Prague, 18 May -- An international scientific symposium on "experience from the leading role of the workers class" began at the CPCZ Central Committee's political college in Prague on Tuesday. The subject of the 3-day session is the approach to solving the task of the same name that is part of the CSSR state plan of basic research and which is dealt with by the Department of Scientific Communism of the CPCZ Central Committee's political college, and possible forms of cooperation.

The symposium is attended by representatives of the communist and workers parties' colleges and scientific party institutes specializing in the theory of scientific communism. They include employees of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, the Advanced School of Social Sciences attached to the PZPR Central Committee, the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee, the Karl Marx Party College attached to the SED Central Committee, the MSZMP Central Committee's political college, the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management attached to the BCP Central Committee, the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy attached to the RCP Central Committee and the party college attached to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The symposium is also attended by specialists of other university-level and scientific institutions from the CSSR.

FOJTIK WRITES ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL EDUCATION

LD220038 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Prague, 21 May (CTK) -- Further development of ideological and political educational work in line with new requirements of construction of an advanced socialist society is one of the prime tasks assigned to communists by the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik stressed in an article in the May issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, journal of the communist and workers parties.

He said that the concept and orientation of ideological work is based on the Leninist concept of the leading role of the party in the political system of the newly built society, and that this role requires respect for unity of both aspects, power political and ideological. Czechoslovak revisionists and opportunists deliberately separated and placed against each other these two aspects, during the crisis-ridden years after the 13th Congress of the Communist Party in 1966.

They advocated, against the power political function of the party, such an interpretation of its leading role which relegated it to the role of an educator, did not permit it to rely on revolutionary ideology, deprived it of a clear ideological program, and opened the door to liberalism, an ideology which prides itself on its "non-ideological" character, and which does not recognize the difference between truth and lie (and even calls this a "creative" position). Revisionism reduced the power political function of the party to bureaucratic authoritarianism, Jan Fojtik said.

Fojtik denounced the hypocritical recommendations that the party should limit itself to "ideological activity", which would mean giving up revolutionary ideology, and the equally pharisaical recommendations to "democratize" Czechoslovakia's special system -- not to strengthen the power of the people and to augment the authority of the party, but to destroy the power system, to give up power, to abandon the field to counterrevolution.

The responsibility of the ideological front rests in correct interpretation of the tasks stemming from the program of the 16th congress of the party, and in generating an atmosphere of demanding criteria, necessary for the implementation of these tasks in the entire society. This responsibility is greater in view of the fact that the complex problems of construction of advanced socialism are being solved at the time of an increasingly fierce struggle between two antagonistic social systems, two irreconcilable ideologies.

Reactionary circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, have evidently decided to start a new crusade against socialism, against revolutionary and anti-imperialist liberation movements, against progress and peace, and will do everything possible and impossible to weaken and disrupt the positions of real socialism in the world, to thwart its intentions and efforts, Communist party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik said in the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

'PRESS REPORT' ON BILAK'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

AU241406 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May pp 1, 7

[Milan Madr account of a "joint press report" issued in conclusion of the visit to Angola by a CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee]

[Text] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and the CPCZ support and endorse the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at strengthening peace and detente submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 26th CPSU Congress and the efforts being exerted by other countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces in this direction.

The two sides condemned the policy of the Western powers and the NATO member countries in particular, which interfere in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign states, create hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and escalate the arms race. The Pentagon and NATO seek the deployment in Europe of new nuclear missiles, which poses a threat to peace not only in Europe but in the world at large.

The two sides expressed their concern at the deterioration of the international situation caused by the dangerous policy of the Western powers led by the United States.

The MPLA-Labor Party and the CPCZ reaffirmed their firm support for the Polish people and welcomed the energetic measures of the leadership of the Polish People's Republic aimed at restoring the PZPR's leading role, at strengthening the economy and the gains of socialism and against the activities of counterrevolutionary forces in the country and vehemently denounced the attempts of imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland.

The two sides voiced their concern at the tense situation in southern Africa where international imperialism uses the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa to destabilize the situation in the progressive countries and to suppress the national liberation movements in this part of the world. The two sides emphatically denounced the continuing unlawful occupation of Namibia and the attempts of the "contact group" and other Western powers to procrastinate the granting of independence to Namibia in keeping with UN Security Resolution No. 435. The two sides welcomed the successes achieved by the people of Namibia under SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] leadership in the struggle for independence and endorsed SWAPO's proposal to hold another Geneva-type conference.

The delegations of the CPCZ and the MPLA-Labor Party advocated a peaceful solution of Chad's international problems and condemned the maneuvers of imperialism aimed at breaking up national unity in that country.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Middle East. They pointed out that the Zionist regime in Israel poses a threat to peace in that area, expressed their support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine headed by the PLO for the liberation of Palestine and advocated the recognition of the Palestinian's right to establish an independent and sovereign state of their own. The two sides condemned the Camp David agreements because they betray the cause of the Arab people, as well as the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and the escalation of Israel's expansive aggressive policy in the Middle East.

The two delegations welcomed the successes achieved by the Afghan people in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction and condemned the interference of imperialism in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The two sides expressed the conviction that disputed issues between Iran and Iraq, member states of the Nonaligned Movement, must be solved by peaceful means in keeping with this movement's principles. In this connection, the two sides expressed the conviction that the forthcoming summit meeting of members of the Nonaligned Movement will contribute to reinforcing the member states' unity in the anti-imperialist struggle for maintaining peace, for progress and social justice.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of restructuring international economic relations, for setting up a new, just and equitable international economic order.

The two sides emphatically condemned the American administration's adventurous policy against the Republic of Cuba as well as U.S. attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. The two sides expressed their solidarity and unconditional support for the struggle of the people of El Salvador against the military fascist dictatorship and condemned all forms of the direct interference by the United States in the affairs of El Salvador.

Discussing the situation in Asia, the two sides condemned the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of countries in that part of the world and welcomed the endeavor of the nations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The CPCZ delegation expressed profound satisfaction with the Angolan people's successes in all fields of the country's social and economic life and expressed great appreciation for Angola's role in supporting the struggle for the oppressed nations in southern Africa, especially the nations of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, condemned the continuing aggression of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola and expressed satisfaction with the position of the "frontline" states supporting the liberation struggle of the nations in the south of Africa.

The MPLA-Labor Party delegation welcomed the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the CPCZ's leadership in building an advanced socialist society.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the MPLA-Labor Party and the CPCZ are guided in their activities by the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and that there exist between them relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation, which have been uniting the two countries' parties and nations since the Angolan people's struggle for independence began.

The two sides stated that the agreement on cooperation between the two parties, signed in Prague, is being successfully implemented. They noted that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, in Prague on 12 October 1981 is being successfully implemented.

The two sides stressed that the CPCZ Central Committee delegation's visit to the People's Republic of Angola significantly contributed to strengthening the traditional friendship between the two countries' parties and nations.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA -- Vienna, 21 May (CTK) -- The second joint session of the Czechoslovak-Austrian Mixed Commissions for Trade and Economic and Industrial Cooperation ended here on Friday with the signing of a protocol. The five-day session covered the present state of trade and its prospects, the development of cooperation in production, and the promotion of cooperation on third markets. The protocol was signed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Austrian Minister of Trade and Industry Josef Staribacher. [Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 21 May 82 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH PDRY -- Prague, 22 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovak minister of the interior, Jaromir Obzina and his two Yemen partners, Minister of the Interior Muhammad Abdullah al-Batani and Chairman of the Committee for State Security Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, have signed in Yemen protocols on bilateral cooperation. The protocols were signed at the end of the working visit of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior, which returned home Saturday. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1503 GMT 22 May 82 LD]

ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS -- According to Jiri Antos, chairman of the Czech Statistical Office, the management and administration of the national economy's socialist sector in the Czech Socialist Republic currently employs 584,000 people, which is more than 12 percent of all employees. Despite a recent 20 percent reduction in reports, administrative work has not become much simpler. The implementation of the CSSR Government's resolution of 1981 that enjoins a 5-20 percent reduction in the number of managerial and administrative staff by 1985 should improve the situation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 82 p 2 AU]

COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. STRATEGY TOWARD USSR

DW241327 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] William Clark, security adviser to the U.S. President, at week's end announced and justified a new strategy of Reagan toward the Soviet Union. AFP called the speech one of the sharpest attacks against Moscow since Reagan's inauguration. Arno Friedmann comments:

Just a few days prior to the Western summit meetings in Versailles and Bonn, the Clark speech to the Center for International and Strategic Studies at Georgetown University already indicates the plan the U.S. President intends to use to tie down his allies. According to Clark, Reagan expects the two conferences to reconfirm the common will of the Western allies toward what he, verbatim, called the main enemy, the USSR. It is necessary to initiate an active campaign aimed at dissolving, or at least shrinking, the Soviet empire. Supported by military strength the new strategy should contain diplomatic, political and economic components.

Associated Press calls Washington's intention an offensive strategy. But one could well call it more plainly an aggressive strategy. After all, the U.S. security adviser has made it clear that, as far as his President is concerned, military arms buildup forms the basis for U.S. foreign policy.

With the threat of unleashing even nuclear war -- and this is the only way to interpret the Reagan-Clark plans -- the Soviet Union is to be put under massive pressure. This is strange accompanying music to an ostensible receptiveness to negotiations on arms limitations indeed; it was a speech more after the pattern of cold war.

Yet, the Soviet Union has never been intimidated by threats or gestures of threat. Actually Washington ought to know that. Anyone trying to meet the Soviet Union from a pedestal of alleged strength will fail with his policy. But anyone seeking it with reasonable intentions and being prepared to negotiate on the basis of equal rights will find in the Soviet Union a partner who is as consistent as he is conciliatory.

Since the USSR will not be deflected from its peace course by muscle-flexing strategies the question seems to be indicated as to who else is the target of the new aggressive strategy. Is it perhaps intended, on the eve of the NATO summit, to make clear to the West European partners who calls the tune in this alliance? This suspicion is justified indeed. Consequently, if the people in the capitals concerned now analyze the Clark speech, they should also include in all considerations the response of the Soviet news agency TASS. Because according to TASS, Clark has made it plain that the new military strategy of the United States envisages the dispatch of U.S. troops for conjuring up armed conflicts even if world peace will thereby be threatened.

KARMAL-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 24 MAY

LD241546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Dresden, 24 May (ADN) -- Babrak Karmal, General secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, ended his stay in the GDR on Monday. He and the delegation accompanying him have left for home.

The guest had earlier gone to Dresden where he visited the state art collection's Old Master Painting Gallery and the Green Vault at the Albertinum.

The guests' stay in Dresden ended at lunchtime on Monday with a friendly meeting with members of the Secretariat of the SED area (bezirk) executive body.

LEADERS RECEIVE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Syrian Delegation

LD241208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0932 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received 'Izz ad-Din an-Nasir, president of the General Federation of Labor Unions and member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, and other members of the Syrian trade union delegation for a talk today at the Central Committee headquarters. The Syrian delegation is the GDR at the invitation of the FDGB National Executive Committee.

'Izz ad-Din an-Nasir conveyed fraternal greetings to Erich Honecker from Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The trade union official emphasized that the leadership and all of the Syrian people feel very close ties with the GDR and highly appreciate her consistent anti-imperialist attitude.

Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR people's solidarity with the struggle of Syria and all progressive forces in the Middle East for national independence and peace, and against all imperialist machinations and aggressions. He asked that his best wishes be conveyed to Hafiz al-Asad.

During the talk Erich Honecker spoke about GDR workers' outstanding achievements in realizing the policy of the 10th SED Congress which was aimed at giving the people prosperity and at safeguarding peace. He emphasized the trade unions' growing role in socialism. The 10th FDGB Congress impressively confirmed that the FDGB is firmly tied to the SED and has always met its responsibility as the biggest class organization and representative of the interests of the workers.

In alliance with the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist community, the GDR has unswervingly worked for peace, disarmament and detente. The adventurous course of confrontation and arms buildup by United States imperialism and its allies, especially the NATO plans for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, must be countered even more resolutely through united action by all peace-loving people.

The talk, which was held in an open and cordial atmosphere, was attended by Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the FDGE National Executive Committee and by Faysal Summaq, Syria's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR. The two sides expressed agreement in the joint anti-imperialist struggle as well as the close friendly ties between the peoples of the GDR and Syria.

FRG Ambassador

LD241228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDB Council of State, Monday received Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG permanent mission, to accept his credentials.

Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam conveyed greetings from Prof Dr Karl Carstens, federal president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and from Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which Erich Honecker reciprocated.

In the subsequent talk Erich Honecker referred to the willingness of the GDR, proceeding from the meeting at Werbellinsee, to develop relations with the FRG according to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

He affirmed the obligation of the two German states to make an active contribution toward safeguarding peace. Erich Honecker expressed the hope that the activity of Dr Braeutigam will contribute toward the further normalization of relations between the two states.

Kampuchean Minister

AU191753 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Ux Bun Chhoeum, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who is currently visiting the GDR, was received for talk by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During the talk Werner Krolikowski reported on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress and stressed that the securing of peace is the most important task in view of the confrontation and intensified armament policy of the United States and NATO. The partners in the talk praised the cooperation and friendship between the two countries. The GDR fully supports the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for the international recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

BRITISH COMMUNIST LEADER RECEIVES SED OFFICIAL

AU241740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 82 pp 1, 2

[ADN report: "Meeting With Gordon McLennan: Disarmament Supreme Concern of SED and Communist Party of Great Britain"]

[Text] London (ADN) -- Gordon McLennan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB] met Tuesday in London with Bruno Mahlow, member of the SED's Central Auditing Commission and deputy head of the Central Committee Department for International Relations. Bruno Mahlow conveyed the greetings of SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker which were cordially reciprocated by Gordon McLennan.

Both interlocutors agreed that in view of the exacerbated international situation the struggle to secure peace and limit armaments and for disarmament is the supreme concern of the struggle of both the SED and the CPGB. They underscored the need to solve all international controversial issues by way of negotiations. Gordon McLennan gave an account of the attitude of the CPGB toward the Falkland conflict.

On the same day Bruno Mahlow and Gerry Pocock, member of the political committee and head of the international department of the CPGB, deliberated on problems related to the further development of cooperation among the two parties.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS TALKS IN TOKYO

LD242030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 24 May (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber delegation ended its talks in Tokyo today. At the end of its 1-week visit at the invitation of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, a cordial meeting took place in the GDR Embassy between the hosts and the delegation led by Hans Modrow, chairman of the GDR-Japan parliamentary friendship group.

Liberal Democratic politicians, deputies of other parties in the Japanese parliament and leading businessmen were present at the reception given by GDR Ambassador Horst Brie. Both sides paid tribute to the visit as a useful continuation of the GDR-Japan political dialogue in which the parliamentarians want to play a major part.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND 21 MAY

LD212024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- At the end of the third session of the Joint GDR-Finnish Commission for Trade and Economy, a protocol was signed on Friday in Berlin on the further development of economic, scientific-technological and industrial cooperation between the two states.

During the negotiations both sides paid tribute to the high degree of bilateral relations between the GDR and Finland, its dynamism and its character as determined by the principles of peaceful coexistence. The joint governmental commission's goal is to actively continue to develop cooperation in the spheres of trade, science and technology and industrial cooperation.

During his stay in the GDR, the head of the Finnish delegation, Ambassador (Pauli Opas), was received by Peter Florin, the deputy minister of foreign affairs.

COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH FRANCE 24 MAY

LD241650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and French Ambassador to the GDR Maurice Deshors in Berlin on Monday (24 May) signed a cultural and scientific cooperation program for the 1982-83 period. It provides for the steady development of bilateral cultural and scientific relations and regulates cooperation in the higher education, education, public health, culture and arts and other fields. The two men said that constructive steps to develop GDR-French relations are in the interest of both sides and favorably influence the continuation of the process begun by the CSCE.

SINDERMANN ADDRESSES YOUTH MEETING 21 MAY

LD220016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Potsdam, 21 May (ADN) -- The "Week of Youth and Sportsmen" 1982 opened in Potsdam today. Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, said at the beginning of the "week" that it gave an opportunity to see "how the young people of the GDR exercise their constitutionally guaranteed right to active participation in the control of social processes and how the GDR youth law, which was drawn up by young people themselves, have proven itself in practice."

Sindermann told 1500 members of the youth organisation FDJ, sportsmen, deputies and town officials that in the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, a young generation was growing up which must master all the problems of the present and of the future. This was a young generation which raises the standing of the GDR through anti-imperialist soldiarity and international friendship, which is firmly attached to the Soviet Union; a young generation which is industrious, happy and joyful.

Sindermann also said that, faced with the efforts of imperialist forces to expose all life on earth to the danger of annihilation through a policy of confrontation and nuclear arms build-up, it was even more necessary to hold high the banner of humanism along with all the peaceful forces in the world and to prove that it is best safeguarded in the hands of communists. He pointed to the readiness of the USSR to negotiate, which was once again affirmed by Leonid Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress, and underlined the demand by the Soviet Union that "all channels for any continuation of the arms race in strategic weapons should be reliably closed." When young people bowed at the forthcoming Whitsun rallies at the monuments to the anti-fascist struggle, then they were supporting in peace, the cause of socialism, the communists' meaning of life.

Young people in industry and agriculture, in schools and universities were always better at understanding the simple truth of life, that one must work intelligently in order to live well. Sindermann said that in the GDR more than 30,000 young people up to age 25 are elected representatives and some 60,000 young people in the same age group are active in the commissions and aktivs of the local representative bodies.

The intellectual strength of man, his energy and talent had in socialism their most fruitful soil. If, in view of the secure future of the GDR's young people, one thought of the 660,000 youngsters in the FRG who have no training places and jobs, then any comment was superfluous. Sindermann concluded, "History has made its judgement: Only socialism solves the vital questions of youth."

STOPH ATTENDS YOUTH AWARD MEETING IN BERLIN

LD221936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- At a meeting organized in Berlin today by the GDR Council of Ministers, the FDJ Central Council and the FDGB National Executive Committee, 200 youth teams received the title "Outstanding GDR Youth Team." Willi Stoph, SED Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, thanked them for their work on behalf of the SED Central Committee. Their actions show the willingness of young people in a period of major economic efforts to devote themselves, with verve and vigour, militancy and ingenuity, to overfulfilling the 1982 economic tasks. The economic initiatives of the young workers show that in youth brigades young communists are being trained -- the core of the socialist youth organization -- who, following its tradition, are doing their duty at economic key points.

Willi Stoph said that in all economic spheres the young people are demonstrating by high performance their close attachment to the working class party. The SED principle, to trust the young and give them responsibility, is being proved anew.

While the young in the GDR can live and work in social security, uncertainty about their future and their livelihood are the constant worries of the young generation in capitalist countries. One should never forget that all successes of socialism are the result of hard class struggles and the strenuous work of many generations.

Harry Tisch, SED Politburo member and FDGB chairman, and Eberhard Aurich, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council, participated in the meeting.

BRIEFS

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION -- The electrification of 140 km of railroad lines in the GDR is planned for this year. At present more than 12 percent of the GDR Reichsbahn is electrified, and 1/5 of all goods is transported over these electrified lines. Electrically powered trains arrived this morning at Seddin, the GDR's most important freight yard, for the first time. The network of overhead electric lines now extends from the Berlin outer ring to Leipzig, Halle and Erfurt as well as to Dresden and Bad Schandau. What the railroad workers intend to achieve under the current 5-year plan is to install powerlines over 774 km of railroad track. This will allow 1/3 of all shipments to be carried via electrified railroad. The planned terminals include Rostock with its overseas port which will then be connected by electrified railroad to the country's industrial centers. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 23 May 82 DW]

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON MAROTHY VISIT TO SOFIA

LD212330 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 21 May 82

["Marothy-Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, led a Budapest party delegation to Sofia between May 18 and 21, at the invitation of the Sofia Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Laszlo Marothy was received on Friday by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council. Laszlo Marothy forwarded the cordial greetings of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, to Todor Zhivkov.

At the talks between the two party delegations, the sides mutually informed each other about the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the HSWP and the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and the timely tasks of socialist construction work. They reviewed the possibilities of expanding cooperation between the Budapest and the Sofia party committees, the two capitals. They agreed, that the "Days of the Bulgarian Capital" will be held in Budapest in 1983.

The delegation of the Budapest Party Committee returned to Budapest on Friday.

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT CONTINUES 24 MAY

Talks With Puja

LD241808 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 24 May (MTI) -- Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, staying in this country on an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, laid a wreath on the Hungarian Heroes' Monument here today.

Thereafter the two foreign minister commence their official talks. They reviewed topical world affairs, the hitherto results of bilateral relations and ways of their continued advancement. Alfonso Herrera Salcedo, Mexican ambassador to Hungary, was present at the meeting.

Talks With Losonczi, Lazar

LD241824 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi, MSZMP Politburo member and president of the Presidential Council and Gyorgy Lazar, Politburo member and premier, has received Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda. Their talks concerned bilateral relations and international issues.

Earlier Jorge Castaneda had talks with Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. The possibilities for further expanding Hungarian-Mexican cooperation was among the subjects dicussed.

MONGOLIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS BUDAPEST

LD242154 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 24 May (MTI) -- Led by F.L. Cerendondog, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, head of the Central Committee Department for Construction, a party workers' delegation visited Hungary from May 18 to 24. Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, received the delegation, and Laszlo Ballai, head of the HSWP CC Economic Policy Department, had talks with them. The representatives of the Mongolian Fraternal Party studied issues of party guidance in the building industry, as well as the practice of agricultural and industrial constructions.

PLANS TO REDUCE OIL CONSUMPTION REPORTED

LD241214 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 24 May (MTI) -- The proportion of oil in overall energy consumption is going to be cut from the present 33 percent to 29 percent by 1985. This means that despite a moderate one per cent yearly increase in energy consumption, oil consumption will not go up. The necessarily growing energy needs are to be met by cheaper, mostly domestic sources.

The annual 2-million-ton production covers no more than a fifth of Hungary's oil requirements, the rest satisfied by Soviet imports for the most part.

The Hungarian Government programme on streamlining power economy earmarks a sum of 30,000 million forints to be spent on projects promoting energy saving and greater reliance on domestic resources between 1981 and 1985. Fuel oil is planned to be substituted by other kinds of energy carriers, and oil heating will be terminated gradually with enterprises and cooperatives by 1985. As a first step, 100,000 oil stoves are to be replaced by other heating installations in 1982.

Heating devices powered by energy carriers other than oil are to be produced and imported in larger quantities. In addition, about 100,000 and 120,000 homes will be supplied with conduit gas between 1981 and 1985.

Nuclear energy is coming more and more into play as from this year, with the Paks nuclear power plant scheduled to meet overwhelmingly the yearly one per cent increase in Hungary's overall energy consumption.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN EXPORTS FOR CEMA TO INCREASE -- The proportion of Hungarian exports sold under specialization and cooperation agreements and contracts with the member countries will further increase in 1982. While ruble accounting exports are slated to increase by 8.9 percent, according to plans, exports sold under bi- and multi-lateral trade agreements will increase by more than 13 percent. At present, there are more than 90 multilateral and 150 bilateral agreements and contracts in force. Recently, new specialization and cooperation agreements have been concluded in telecommunications, chemical industries and in environmental protection. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 May 82 p 3]

NEW AMBASSADORS TO MONGOLIA, BOLIVIA -- Ambassador Dr Janos Taraba presented his credentials last Tuesday to Yumjaagyn Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. Hungary's Ambassador to Bolivia, Dr Vilmos Meruk presented his credentials to General Celso Torrelio Villa, President of the Republic of Bolivia. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 May 82 p 8]

U.S. SEEN PURSUING ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN

AU241338 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 82 p 7

[Stanislaw Glabinski report: "Intents and Purposes"]

[Text] Washington PAP -- PAP correspondent Stainslaw Glabinski writes: Various circles and forces in the United States, including the U.S. administration, are taking advantage of the charitable assistance to our country to pursue an anti-Polish campaign. The "meeting" held recently in a locality near Washington on the occasion of shipping a transport with American gifts was an example of that. At the meeting, which attracted about 70 persons, John Davis, director of the Office of Eastern European Affairs in the Department of State, delivered a speech. In particular, he said: "Poland is experiencing black days. The programs of the Polish Government are going awry. Solidarity represents the majority of society, and we hope it will bring about the downfall of the Polish Government."

That unequivocally incendiary statement made by the representative of the Department of State responsible for normal relations between our two countries sounded so strange that it aroused doubts even in the American press. After all, Davis himself tried to retreat from his statement and told the Washington POST: "If I said something like that, it was not my intention."

Of course, it is difficult to guess what intentions John Davis did or did not have, but the purposes pursued by the organizers of that and of many similar undertakings in the United States were clear. The point was and is to sustain the evidently ebbing wave of anti-Polish feeling and to sustain the tension caused by the events in Poland in order to take advantage of those events to meet the aims of American foreign and domestic policy.

Exploiting Trade Difficulties

LD241948 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last year the United States exported 110 million tons of coal. This was possible partly thanks to the strikes in the Polish mines. Poland, the second largest coal exporter in the world, suddenly ceased to send it out, for it simply did not have the coal. That is why the Americans succeeded for the first time in selling their coal to Finland. They sold 24 times as much to Denmark as 3 years ago and they earned 24 times as much. They made their pile. Finally extraction started up again here in Poland. However, it turned out that calm in Poland is a threat to American interests -- and not just its political interests. After all, to export 110 million tons a lot of ready cash had to be invested in the coal industry; and then all of a sudden the competition reappears. So the U.S. secretary of commerce sends a special delegation to Spain, France, Italy and Belgium with the task of concluding long-term contracts for the supply of American coal.

Please note the coincidence of some facts: First the strikes in our coal mines and the displacement of Poland from the coal markets, and now street disturbances. So the American Commerce Department argues that the situation in Poland is unstable and uninterrupted Polish supplies cannot be relied upon in the future. Things are quite different in the American coal industry; they have calm, stability, work. These latest trade undertakings by the United States may cause our hard currency earnings to drop. Thus, it will be even more difficult for us to overcome our economic difficulties. They are counting on that, too. And that is what they have also begun to prepare us for. Here is an excerpt from a Radio Free Europe program of 19 May: [passage indistinct]

Radio Free Europe is counting on serious disturbances in Poland -- far more serious than the recent ones. However, their editors have omitted the most essential thing -- namely, the fact that the decision the American secretary of commerce made on 17 May represents the best political comment on the Washington administration's actions with regard to Poland.

More than ever before, Poles can see that democracy and freedom American-style have a specific price in dollars. In practice, the American merchants make their money out of anything and everything -- even out of the troubles of a nation which has never yet had a hostile attitude toward them.

LE MATIN ASSESSMENT POLISH SITUATION REFUTED

LD241644 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May (PAP) -- The Paris newspaper LE MATIN published an article by Alain Tourain under a non-controversial headline "Poland Lives On" which contained a noteworthy and quite characteristic statement: "Roused by a huge social, national and democratic movement such as Solidarnosc has been, the Polish Government cannot be any longer representative..."

"Conroversial -- putting it gently -- in this statement is every single word," said the Polish Armed Forces newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today.

"Here, arbitrarily, the opposition movement has been identified with the entire 'Polish society' which, in turn, has been confronted to the government. Nobody is questioning the numercial strength of Solidarnosc, which constituted a great chance for that union -- a chance which was unfortunately wasted in the wasteland of idle political opposition doing great harm to the entire nation. But identifying Solidarnosc with the Polish society and confronting the entire society to the government means simply distorting the reality -- it is a terminological swindle imposing a false image of everything that is happening in Poland. Time ago, the belief in the truth of this vision blinded both the leaders of our extreme opposition and their foreign protectors to such an extent that only in a possible external intervention they saw the obstacle on their road to power. Later on, after December 13, they were still trying to save their false vision through nonsensical talk about alleged 'Russians disguised in Polish uniforms.'"

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on to point out that "five months have already gone and nobody believes now in the nonsense about disguised individuals. The world has had enough time to see that millions of Poles -- both in and without uniforms -- are loyally carrying out their duty to the motherland under the leadership of the socialist government, instead of submitting themselves, with banners unfurled, to the command of gentlemen Jurczyk and Rulewski who are manipulated by Kuron, Michnik, Modzelewski and suchlikes. If Mr Tourain -- like many of his colleagues from the bourgeois press -- adopted the false assumption that the entire nation in Poland comprises opponents of the government, which would in turn imply that people loyal to that government are not Polish -- then his horoscopes for us are gloomy.

"For what purpose however have they adopted this false assumption, why do they persist so much in seeing Poland and the Poles in a distorted mirror? It is hard to resist the suspicion that these people or their employers would like Poland to head towards unending 'repressions and conflicts between the state and nation....'"

SOLIDARITY BLAMED FOR CRISIS GRIPPING POLAND

LD241526 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May (PAP) -- "Neither independence nor peace that we have been enjoying as long as the existence of the sovereign people's state are given once and for all. It is necessary to fight for, to continually consolidate and guard these supreme values of the nation as the apple of an eye," writes the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"Developments which occurred in the first days of May indicate that there are still many persons in our country who either do not want to or are unable to understand this fundamental truth. Their actions, undertaken as if in spite of the historical experience and common sense, hit out at the governance, strength and justice of the state, and hence at the foundation of that without which no free thought, no reform and no change can be realized. For it is impossible to change anything in a messed up home.

"And this is precisely the situation that those who are ruining order, disturbing the pace of work and sowing unrest want to put the society in.

"We still are in the grip of crisis and the countries relentlessly fighting against socialism do their utmost to make it hard for us to overcome. We are also faced with the crisis of many moral values, with the fall of many an authority. This naturally, had to find reflection among circles of learning youth. This is the price that we are paying for the chaos of the political struggle imposed on the society by the extreme circles of 'Solidarnosc,' the activists of the KOR, KPN and the anarchic-Trotskite elements," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses further.

"This is the price for the ambiguous or reluctant attitude to the socialist state of part of the people of authority, and especially of those who having lost moral prestige in result of the errors committed in the past years, hoped to regain it by manifesting nihilistic postures. This soil helped to rear groups of young people who, unaware of the real aims of various political gamblers, are undertaking anti-state demonstrations harmful to their own country and hitting out directly at its legal order and social structures.

"The dialogue will be continued but it is possible only with those who have enough imagination to understand arguments and who put the reasons of state above individual ambitions. The dialogue is not possible with the enemies and opponents of socialist state. Patriotism can mean only one thing at present: the consolidation of the country's sovereignty through responsibility, honest work and education, and active attitude in the struggle with socio-economic crisis."

ELECTROTECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD221554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] A protocol between the Polish and Soviet electrotechnical industries for mutual supplementary deliveries this year has been signed at the electrim center of foreign trade. Signing the protocol makes concrete the resolutions of the 24th session of the intergovernmental commission during which the forms and the scope of cooperation regarding utilization of idle capacity of the Polish electrotechnical industry were established.

The agreement envisages that from the raw and other materials supplied, Polish industry will produce, among other things, cables and electrotechnical equipment for the Soviet Union. Part of this production will be earmarked for the domestic market. The protocol commits the two parties to mutual deliveries this year with a total value of Z4 billion.

PLANNING OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE CHANGES

AU211155 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Henryk Borucinski interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers: "How We Should Change the Lines of Foreign Trade" — date and place not given]

[Text] Our large debts and the disarray of our economy have compelled Poland to drastically reduce its imports from the West. The economic sanctions against Poland have intensified the difficulties of our foreign trade still further. We have to adapt our economy to the present conditions and to base its long-term development on other premises than those that obtained even recently. Your PAP correspondent interviewed Stanislaw Dlugosz on this subject.

[Question] Much is being said about the need to reorientate our foreign trade and to strengthen our international contacts with the countries of our camp, especially the USSR. Is this so?

[Answer] "Reorientation" is not the best term, unless we apply it to a very brief period of time -- to 1982 and perhaps 1983 -- as an emergency measure.

Poland has never deviated from close cooperation with the CEMA countries, and we must not treat seriously various confusing "theories" that have appeared in the past 2 years about the supposed methods for overcoming our crisis and then for developing our country in cooperation with the developed capitalist countries. That is why we should speak not of reorientation, but of intensifying our effective share in the international socialist division of labor in the medium run and in the long run.

Bearing in mind the term "reorientation" and the brief period of time for our activities, a certain "reorientation" of the lines of our foreign trade is necessary. Let me note that in the first quarter of this year alone our imports from the capitalist countries have decreased to 57 percent and, compared with the analogous period last year, amounted to 110 percent as far as the socialist countries are concerned. This applies mainly to raw materials. Such a trend will probably continue throughout the year.

[Question] Which means that certain reorientation is a fact?

[Answer] Yes, except that it has been imposed on us to a great extent by the capitalist countries. We are now working out major changes in the geographical lines of our foreign trade as proposed by the appropriate decree of the Council of Ministers issued last April. This can no longer be termed reorientation. We have used the help from the Soviet Union as well as from other socialist countries to solve our short-term current difficulties. At the moment we have greatly restored our position as partners. As for tightening our medium-term cooperation, I see it as the joint exploitation of the free capacities of Polish industries and as the joint completion of some investments we have stopped. All these activities must be partnerlike and must benefit all the participants concerned.

[Question] There is the question of how far such reorientation is possible. CEMA countries do not possess certain raw materials, and a large part of Soviet raw materials comes from far-off Siberia. Their overland transportation is more expensive than sea transportation from Brazil, for example. We have tied ourselves to the Western countries for many years insofar as spare parts, production materials and cooperation are concerned. Also food imports are principally possible from the West and Third World countries. If we give up our technological links with the West we will give up a large part of our production potential and will condemn our industries to a rapid obsolescence.

[Answer] You and many economists who have given their attention to the issue of "the limits and costs of reorientation" have forgotten that political factors exert a great influence on international economic cooperation. It has always been so, but especially in the past few months. It is worth stressing that never before has the West hinted to us so clearly that it would use trade and fiscal tools to harm us if we do not toe its line. That is why I think that only the "economists busy with indexes" may forget the links between the economy and politics.

In foreign relations it is difficult to unravel the knot of the economy and politics. But why not take into account the cases in which political interests are consistent with economic interests? There was a detente between the East and the West in the seventies, when the political factor invigorated cooperation, but the situation has now been reversed, which is probably a result of the principles of U.S. global policy and of the generally expected worldwide worsening of the economic situation. The Common Market summit has discussed that at length. It can therefore be assumed that the eighties will produce -- they have already produced to some extent -- qualitative changes in East-West economic relations. That is why I think the extrapolative [ekstrapolacyjna] statistical interpretation of the phenomena of Polish foreign trade in the past few years is a false way to prognosticate. The Polish economy's much greater integration with the CEMA economies is not only a political choice, but an economic advantage.

Roughly, Poland and CEMA have four strategic issues to solve: food, energy, technological progress and raw materials. As for food, it is obvious that we must not only become self-sufficient as rapidly as is really possible in basic foods, but also must again export large amounts of foodstuffs. After all, this is possible.

We have more per capita farmland and orchards than France, and we are almost on a level with Hungary. Both of those countries have high farm production. We will not be able to buy food in CEMA countries because they have no surpluses, or in the West because we cannot pay. In the present payment situation such imports would not be the most rational. As for energy materials, the socialist community is at present in an advantageous situation.

[Question] Your "at present" will last very briefly. Possessing energy materials must not necessarily mean possessing energy. Poland is precisely an example of that....

[Answer] If the economic reform takes -- and it must take -- aggressive actions to conserve fuels and energy, it may turn out that we have enough electric energy as well as extra amounts of fuels for export. After all, our industry is among the European industries that consume the largest amounts of energy and materials. That presents enormous reserves.

Our backwardness in nuclear energy is another great energy reserve. I think that our greatest difficulty will be to guarantee technological progress, although we should not view this issue in a drastic and one-sided way. However, it is a fact that a stoppage of Western technologies may have an unfavorable effect on the quality of our industrial exports and may hinder them.

[Question] Your conclusion?

[Answer] We have no telling influence on the Western policy in that regard, but although our intellectual potential engaged on research and development was somewhat smaller than in the GDR and Czechoslovakia at the end of the seventies , it was much larger than in France and the FRG.

I would like to use precisely that argument to moderate your optimism. Let us speak not about the number of those cadres, but about the results of their work.

[Question] I am not an optimist. I try to be a realist. We must free that potential from the bonds of bureaucratism, must provide sound motivating mechanisms for creativity, and must take more effective measures. That is a problem that confronts not only Poland, but also CEMA. The critical awareness of shortcomings and defects is already the beginning of the processes of improving effectiveness, is it not? We must put an end as soon as is at all possible to our technological dependence on the West and must apply our own solutions in order to export technology, particularly to the Third World countries.

That does not mean that we are ready to sever our technological links with the West. The point is that they must be more equal and partnerlike, and not brought about by our fascination with the product. The imports of raw materials, spare parts and components must not be regarded as a catastrophe. Well, the value of those imports totals $1.5 billion to $2 billion. I do not think it is an insurmountable barrier for us, particularly if we spread our debt payments over time. An increase in those imports should give us the benefit of increased exports.

[Question] Mr minister, are not you disturbed by the fact that most CEMA countries are also experiencing economic difficulties and in particular are short of convertible currency? How is "reorientation" to be regarded in this context?

[Answer] This question should be expanded. Three factors hampering cooperation within CEMA have been noted: the lack of economic complementarity among individual CEMA countries; debts in the West calling for increased exports to the West; and the reduced pace of development in CEMA countries. Indeed, CEMA countries, particularly in the first postwar decade, were developing in analogous economic spheres. We created a basis not so much for cooperation as for competition. But was it that bad? However, later on -- through coordinating development plans, specialization and cooperation -- we have reached the present state of affairs. In some branches CEMA countries are competing, but in others they are complementary.

But the most important thing is the fact that we possess an enormous and in many respects integrated market. In practice it has turned out that there was room for cooperation -- and if not for cooperation, then for trade exchanges -- also there, or perhaps even particularly there, where we were promoting identical spheres.

According to GATT data, in the world exchange of goods the rates of developing turnovers in processed articles were the highest. Thus complementarity is dispensable, or may be interpreted in a different way. The next point is that the slackened growth rate in CEMA countries is relative. After all, compared with the rest of the world, particularly in the longer run, the socialist community's growth indexes have been better. I am convinced that CEMA will find within itself and in cooperation with the Third World countries sufficient incentives for starting a dynamic new development stage. I guess some people make their forecasts with an eye on our store windows. Even if they adhere to economic reform, they do not believe in its effectiveness.

CEMA debts total about $72 billion. Unfortunately, Poland's share in the total amounts to more than one-third. That calls for increased exports to free-currency markets, and those, in effect, must facilitate technical integration among the participants in the exchanges, although they will also stimulate competition.

While bearing in mind the lessons of the not too remote past, when most Western countries pursued the policy of protectionism which hampered our exports and kept our prices below the level of decency, we must intensively develop in parallel the international division of labor among the socialist states. That will make it possible to reduce the negative effects of the policy pursued by Western countries and of business fluctuations on CEMA.

In reply to your question about room for reorientation, let me quote the following new example. The agreements concluded with the USSR in the first quarter on the utilization of our idling industrial capacities provide that the value of our mutual deliveries in that field will total about $450 million, or as much as our 1980 turnovers with Belgium and Spain put together. In our negotiations with the USSR and other socialist countries, we are now discussing dozens of similar operations.

[Question] Apparently, two points should be distinguished. Point one is that, indeed, our cooperation links and the degree of economic integration with CEMA are much too modest. Point two is the question of proportions. It seems to be in our political and economic interests to keep the share of CEMA countries in our turnovers at 55 percent, and that of capitalist countries, including the Third World countries, at 45 percent. Our turnovers with individual partners should probably increase not through upsetting the said proportions, but through a general increase in our exports and imports. Meanwhile, we apparently intend to change those proportions.

[Answer] As far as I can see, you quote those indexes as a numerical illustration of your thesis, and not as quantities provided under the program. I can accept such an interpretation.

Our authorities, in all their statements, have strongly emphasized our will to keep our economy open. We were not the ones who have applied economic sanctions. Poland's closer cooperation links with CEMA do not signify that we are turning away from the West. In my opinion, the stronger the link we form in CEMA, the quicker our role in trade with the West will increase. However, for that purpose we need to normalize our relations. I believe we will eventually succeed in that. What you have called "reorientation" must by no means be regarded either as an attempt at autarky, or as our confinement in the CEMA circle.

[Borcinski] Mr Minister, with regard to several issues, such as power production, agriculture, technical progress, the rates of innovation and so forth, you have proved to be an optimist, and we would like to share your optimism, but we must agree that there is no other choice for us but to try to translate your optimistic forecasts into reality.

DANGERS OF 'REORIENTATION' TOWARD CEMA EXAMINED

PM241247 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 May 82 p 8

[Article by "Jan Morawski", described as pseudonym for a professor of political sciences at Warsaw University: "Is Poland Turning Eastward?"]

[Text] The government elite is blaming the economic sanctions imposed by the United States and last year's strikes for the reduction of output. The Polish Government is continuing to repeat that it will replace without any problem the raw materials and machinery imported from the West with imports from the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries. Is the reorientation of Polish foreign trade toward the Soviet Union possible? Does this afford any possibility of emerging from the crisis?

From the political viewpoint, anything which in the authorities' opinion is a demonstration of the "fraternal friendship and cooperation" with the great neighbor is possible in Poland. However, the economic effects of that policy of rapprochement with CEMA would be tragic for the Polish people.

A report prepared for the government shows that in most branches of industry dependence on imports from the West is greater than dependence on the Eastern bloc, although these imports have declined since 1979.

The import figures show that the Polish economy belongs more to the Western system than to CEMA, of which it is politically and ideologically a member.

The volume of Polish exports since 1945 has depended little on the growth or reduction of national income. It is a fact that the party bureaucrats viewed exporting solely as a method of earning money for importing raw materials and technology. Exporting is viewed not as an opportunity but as a necessary evil or a sad necessity.

Economic Sanctions

Today, in view of the economic sanctions imposed by the United States and other Western countries, the Polish Government is confronted with the dilemma of how to repay the debts if the interest for 1982-1986 exceeds $17 billion and the installments to be paid in the same period total almost $31 billion. The government politicians say they will effect an "ideologically correct" reorientation of trade from the West toward the Eastern bloc and extricate the country from the crisis.

However, a reorientation of this kind is almost impossible since the CEMA countries do not have for sale what Poland needs. Moreover, they themselves are seeking in the West what the blocked Polish economy needs.

And if this reorientation of imports were impossible from the economic viewpoint, then carrying it out would mean a mortal blow to the Polish economy. Experts estimate that the cost of this change in imports will be very high. If the Polish Government ceases to purchase in the West and begins to purchase in the Eastern bloc, national income in 1990 will be less than half (48 percent) the income in 1980. At the same time it will have to increase the burden of debts. Whereas today the debts equal 40 percent of Poland's national income, their proportion in 1990 would be 127 percent. Moreover, with such a turn toward the Eastern bloc, the size of the Polish debt would only cease to increase as of 1990, even despite the introduction of the economic reform. This would be a national catastrophe and not merely a very profound structural crisis.

The Polish authorities value ideologically loyalty to Moscow so much that they are capable -- despite the experts' warnings -- of opting for the catastrophe merely to demonstrate their independence from the Western world's economy. It would be a real misfortune for the Polish people if the Western governments and banks contributed to the crazy turn toward the Eastern bloc in Polish imports.

IMPORTANCE OF TRADE TIES WITH EEC STRESSED

LD211748 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP) -- In an article recalling the history of EEC-CMEA relations, the Warsaw youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote this on the Polish trade with EEC:

"In the present international situation, when Poland has become the subject of a universal debate on the one hand, and the country against which some Western states, including EEC members, applied economic sanctions on the other, any discussion of Poland's attitude to the EEC may seem (?sterile). Such a belief is mistaken, however. The crisis afflicting Poland will not last forever, and neither is martial law a permanent situation. The EEC member states are our most important trade partners in the West (the combined trade with all EEC countries approached 20 percent of total Polish foreign turnover). Poland has been -- or rather was -- present in many markets of the EEC economy and nobody (?said Poland cannot) make a comeback. It will be difficult but not impossible.

"At present we are strengthening our cooperation with CEMA states, but let us not ignore the possibility of renewing contacts with the West, for we cannot afford that when we have to pay off billions of dollars of foreign debt," the daily said.

ECONOMIC, TRADE RELATIONS WITH NORWAY DISCUSSED

AU241330 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Polish-Norwegian Economic Talks" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ACCORDING TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE, ITS REPRESENTATIVES CONSULTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SHIPPING IN OSLO RECENTLY. Among other things, they reviewed the economic situation in both countries, in particular the economic situation in the Polish People's Republic against the background of the economic reform which is now in progress. Positive trends were noted in Polish extracting industries, but at the same time it was stated that the situation in processing industries basing their production on raw and other materials imported from the West continued to be difficult.

AS FAR AS THE CURRENT POLISH-NORWEGIAN TRADE EXCHANGES ARE CONCERNED, QUOTAS WERE FIXED FOR POLISH TEXTILE EXPORTS TO NORWAY IN 1982. The volume of those exports meets the needs of Polish exporters.

The representatives of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade held also talks with the export council of Norwegian industry and the institute for export financing and credits, "Eksportfinans," which organizes finances for the export of investment goods. In both institutions, they discussed the issue of continuing credit and finance facilities for importing to Poland, in particular, Norwegian ship's equipment, as well as raw and other materials for production in order to keep mutual turnover at the traditional level.

RULE ON GASOLINE SALE TO PRIVATE CONSUMERS EASED

LD221756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Taking account of the [word indistinct] demands of motorists, the Energy Economy Main Inspectorate has modified the present rules for the sale of gasoline to private consumers. As of 1 June, gasoline can be purchased on any day of the month except in the voivodship in which the vehicle is registered and adjacent voivodships. The allocation norms remain at the current level. The gasoline purchase must still be confirmed by a stamp at the filling station [word indistinct] on the receipt for insurance payment for this year or for the first half of this year.

PREMIER DASCALESCU ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU241040 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 May 82 p 3

["Speech by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government," at the 21 May session of the Grand National Assembly]

[Text] Greatly esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Esteemed comrade deputies, deeply touched by the significance of this moment, I want to express, with feelings of resolute commitment and communist responsibility, my entire gratitude to our president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly [GNA], and the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] for the confidence expressed through my appointment as prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Allow me to assure you, greatly esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and comrade deputies, that I will spare no effort to make the government and each of its members contribute devotedly and efficiently and with all its energies to implementing the RCP policy of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and of progress toward communism.

On this occasion, too, allow me to reassert my unshakable conviction that the source of our present and future successes lies in a resolute and unwavering implementation in all areas of the party's political line and of the guidelines and instructions of the illustrious leader of our party and state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

We have the great privilege of working in the proximity of an exceptional personality -- the president of Romania -- and we will unswervingly follow his brilliant example of devotion and commitment, initiative and perseverence, and of unabated devotion to the cause of the people's well-being and happiness, of the progress and development of our socialist, independent and sovereign fatherland.

The mission that the party, people and entire country has entrusted to us through you, is not easy. We are aware of the fact that the government and the entire central state apparatus must continuously increase their contribution to implementing the 12th party congress decisions, the national development programs adopted by the highest party forum, the subsequent decisions of the Central Committee, and the laws passed by the GNA.

Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, positive results have been achieved in intensively developing the national economy, raising the quantity and quality of production, modernizing industry and agriculture on the basis of technical progress, expanding and deepening workers' self-management and economic-financial self-administration. In improving the forms of mass participation in production management, and the participation of the entire society in the management of the national wealth, noteworthy progress was made in developing science, education and culture. The working and living conditions of the working people have improved.

Those achievements constitute a sound foundation for acting more efficiently and energetically, in a spirit of great responsibility and discipline, to efficiently eliminate those failings recently criticized by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Central Committee working meeting, and to fulfill to the letter the tasks contained in the socioeconomic development plan for this year and for the entire 5-year plan.

Constantly guided by your advice, greatly esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to do everything possible to ensure and continuously consolidate our country's independence in the area of energy resources, the government will devote very great attention to implementing without delay the program on the development of energy resources and the measures established for increasing coal and oil production, to securing the coal stocks envisaged by the party higher leadership, expanding raw material resources and efficiently utilizing them.

In view of the fact that savings are an important source of raw materials, we will take every necessary measure to ensure that all ministries, centrals and units, in all economic and social areas and sectors, adopt a more active and resolute position and operative and efficient actions of long-term effect to rationally allocate energy, fuel, raw and other materials, on the basis of a rigorous savings-oriented program, to precisely observe consumption norms and systematically lower them, to devise and apply modern, highly productive technologies, and to replace imported materials by domestically produced ones.

In view of the party leadership's recommendations and of criticism levelled in this area, we will take more specific and energetic measures to recycle materials, parts and subassemblies, and to utilize by-products, and will ensure that all state and economic leadership bodies and all enterprises show daily, consistent concern not to waste any of the material assets of the society and people, and to recycle in production all reusable materials.

In order to provide the material and organizational requirements for implementing the investment program and for commissioning planned projects on schedule and within optimum parameters, the government will intensify its efforts to utilize to capacity all existing facilities and to ensure their appropriate functioning and maintenance.

While intensively promoting the objectives of scientific research and technological development, and striving to attain a level of technical progress on a par with the international state-of-the-art, we will provide increasingly better conditions for asserting and capitalizing on the creative initiative and capabilities of our technicians and engineers and of our highly-qualified workers, and will channel their efforts mainly toward cutting back foreign currency expenditures and producing domestically highly-efficient and superior equipment and products, and toward increasing the competitiveness of Romanian products abroad while systematically and increasingly cutting back imports.

Fully cognizant of the complex phenomena currently confronting mankind and of the grave consequences of the international economic crisis, the government will assume greater responsibilities and will act more resolutely to intensify international economic exchanges and cooperation, on mutually advantageous bases and in accordance with the well-known principles of interstate relations promoted by Romania and by its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

One of the government's primary concerns will be to resolutely implement the party leadership's measures desinged to ensure an even national balance of trade and payments, to carry through efficient economic exchanges, to increase the share of highly processed products, and to fulfill in optimal conditions the production earmarked for export, in accordance with the plan provisions.

In the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, the government will take a more resolute and effective hand in increasing agricultural productivity and its organization in step with the requirements of the new agricultural revolution, thus rapidly eliminating the failings persisting in this very important sector of our national economy, fully capitalizing on the economic and financial conditions created, increasing the contribution of the agricultural sector to the national wealth and improving market supplies of foodstuffs.

While intensively mobilizing all forces to implement the major objectives of each sector -- primarily those of material production -- the government will consistently concentrate on implementing the program on continuously raising the people's material and cultural standard, the supreme goal of the party's policy and the fundamental aim of all the measures taken by our party.

Esteemed comrade deputies, in view of the great complexity and importance of our political, economic and social tasks and in order to rapidly eliminate the shortcomings criticized by the higher party leadership in the activities of certain ministries and central institutions, the government will have to take energetic measures to bolster through all available means responsibility, order and discipline at all levels and in the collective management bodies of ministries, centrals, enterprises and local bodies of state administrations.

The government will immediately adopt most resolute measures to establish perfect order and discipline throughout the state apparatus, from top to bottom; each state activist, beginning with the minister and down to the last worker will have to responsibly fulfill the tasks inherent to his function.

We must take particular care to enforce everywhere precise observance of the law and of party-state decisions, instilling in all states cadres an awareness of the fact that one of his foremost duties is to untiringly struggle to ensure unimpaired lawfulness and to take a firm position against anyone who attempts to evade the law. We will see to it that any violation of the law is severely punished regardless of the persons involved, of their place in the social hierarchy or of their merits. All those employed in ministries, institutions, centrals and enterprises will be made to understand that we are all equal before the law and in matters of legal order, and that each person has the obligation to behave in accordance with the norms of our socialist legislation and with the principles of socialist ethics and equity that our party unwaveringly promotes. Even more than others, we expect all leadership cadres to provide a model of strict observance of the law in all areas, to firmly implement the law in their collectives, and to cultivate a responsible attitude toward the party and people.

The requirements of our current stage of development make it necessary to ensure that the central state apparatus, the ministries and all key sectors are manned by the most skilled and honest cadres coming from among the workers class, who can prove through their actions their capability to fully and precisely implement the party's policy in their domain and to maintain in their collectives a principled working atmosphere and a sense of great responsibility for their tasks.

We will do our utmost to vigorously assert among leading cadres at ministries, centrals and enterprises, throughout the state apparatus and in all circumstances the revolutionary spirit of our party, a principled militant and uncompromising attitude in defense of the national wealth and of all our people's assets, as one of the essential traits of a communist leader.

We will have to become more consistent and resolute in strengthening the ties between the government and production units, scientific and design institutes, educational and cultural establishments, and its ties to the creators of cultural assets, actively supporting primarily collectives which have been facing difficulties for a longer time and which fail to keep in step with our current, growing requirements, so that they can rise to the level of those obtaining good results. Resolute measures will be adopted and the work of the government and ministries will be chiefly geared to ensuring unfaltering and efficient implementation in all the areas of production tasks and of the uniform national plan of socioeconomic development.

We will particularly endeavor to improve the government's supervisory functions and emphasize preventive control, so that such control, efficiently carried out, can serve as a suitable instrument for providing real solutions to problems.

One of the major obligations of the government is to contribute more actively, resolutely and efficiently to resolving the problems raised by the leadership councils of ministries and by the working people's councils in industrial centrals and enterprises, and to directly participate in all efforts to overcome difficulties, to ensure smooth production processes, and to prevent delays and failings.

In its activities, the government will have to firmly observe the principle of collective work and leadership, ensuring thorough and responsible debates on all the aspects of the implementation of the party's economic and social policies, and at the same time enhancing the personal responsibility of each government member and minister for the implementation of party-state decisions and of the recommendations of the party secretary general.

Similarly, I believe that the working style of the government and of its permanent bureau should feature participation in the meetings of the executive bureaus of the ministries, centrals and enterprises and organization of direct actions at enterprises and organization of direct actions at enterprises, ensuring control and guidance on the spot by shifting the center of gravity of our work from offices to the field, to the places where all the programs worked out by our party to promote our socioeconomic development are given a concrete shape.

Esteemed comrades, it is my obligation to reassert, on this occasion too, the determination of Socialist Romania's government to further consistently and perseveringly militate to implement our party-state foreign policy, which owes its clear-sightedness, realism and principledness to comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

International public opinion highly values the efforts made by Romania and its president to promote interstate cooperation and understanding with a view to devising solutions favorable to detente, and to general and primarily nuclear disarmament, their efforts to achieve a lasting climate of security and peace in the world. Our country has earned well-deserved prestige throughout the world through its consistent struggle to enforce respect for the principles of equality among states, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force, to ensure each people's right to sovereignly decide on their destinies, and to build a new world economic order and a better and more just world.

In complete agreement with the party's principled positions, characteristic of the foreign policy of the Romanian state, we will contribute through all possible means to continuously develop our relations of friendship and manysided cooperation with all the socialist states and with the CEMA member states, to expanding and diversifying our relations with the developing countries and with all nations in the world, regardless of their social system.

We want to assure the GNA that we will take all the necessary measures to fulfill all our economic and scientific-technical cooperation commitments and implement the agreements concluded at a high level, so that Romania can successfully assert itself in the international flow of economic relations and in the international arena, in the struggle for detente, cooperation and peace.

Esteemed comrade deputies, on behalf of the government allow me once again to assure the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the RCP Central Committee, the GNA and the SDUF national council that we will draw on all our energies, knowledge and skills to fulfill the important functions and tasks entrusted to us and to consistently implement the party's domestic and international policies.

The higher party and state leadership and the people's representatives in the country's highest legislative forum have honored us with special responsibilities. There is no doubt that the entire government and each one of its members will rally all their forces to honorably fulfill their mandate.

We will devote all our capabilities and will work with devotion and revolutionary passion to fully attain all the objectives envisaged in the state plan for this year and for the entire 5-year plan, that being the essential means of raising our free and independent fatherland to higher levels of civilization and progress, and of its unfaltering progress along the path of socialism and communism, welfare and happiness for all our people.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SYRIA

AU250818 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] A short time ago Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania left Bucharest for Damascus, on an official friendship visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On this visit the Romanian head of state is accompanied by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and adviser to the president; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president, and other officials.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu arrived at the airport together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Also present at the airport were members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee, secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, members of the Central Committee, of the State Council and the government, leaders of central institutions, mass and civic organizations, and generals. Party-state flags adorned the airport, where many Bucharest inhabitants expressed the profound love and esteem of our people for the party secretary general and president of the republic for his untiring efforts to develop the fatherland and enhance Romania's prestige and role in the international arena. Those present at the airport wished the president full success on his official visit to Syria and expressed their conviction that it will contribute to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples, for the international cause of peace, cooperation and understanding.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GDR DEFENSE MINISTER

Arrives, Talks Begin

AU241255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 24 May (AGERPRES) General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, minister of national defence of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Bucharest on May 24 at head of a military delegation for an official visit to Romania.

The same day the minister of national defence of the German Democratic Republic conducted talks with the minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Luncheon With Olteanu

LD242016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 25 May (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation under Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, arrived in Bucharest on Monday 24 May on an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu Romanian CP Central Committee candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of national defense. After the delegation arrived at Bucharest international airport, both defense ministers held an initial talk. Army General Hoffmann then laid wreaths at Bucharest monuments. He was honoring the heroes of the Soviet Army who laid down their lives to liberate Romania from the fascist yoke. In the afternoon the delegation inspected modern Romanian military equipment.

At a lunch in honor of the delegation both ministers proposed toasts in which they referred to the significance of the meetings between Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu for steadily deepening the friendship and cooperation of both parties and peoples. Minister Hoffmann stressed that cooperation between the GDR and Romanian armed forces had developed both within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and during reciprocal visits by delegations and in joint measures. "We consider the coordination of defense efforts particularly important at a time in which the ominous clouds of international crises and the danger of war overcast the sky as seldom before," he said.

Minister Olteanu said that the Romanian army was fighting unswervingly to implement the domestic and foreign policy of the Romanian CP and the Romanian state. "It constantly develops and strengthens the relations of friendship and cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty states," he said. He expressed his conviction that the talks with Army General Hoffman will lead to further deepening the friendly relations and cooperation between the GDR and Romanian armies.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

AU241837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 24 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 24 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received a delegation of the youth bureau of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, headed by (Aro Aso), member of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet, in charge with youth affairs in the bureau, now on a Romanian visit at the invitation of the CC of the UCY; [Union of Communist Youth].

The head of the delegation handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship in behalf of Zenko Suzuki, president of the party, prime minister of Japan, that conveys wishes of good health and happiness to the Romanian president, prosperity to the Romanian people. At the same time the guest expressed the full gratitude of the delegation members for the chance to visit Romania, and appreciated highly the policy of peace and international collaboration promoted in the world arena by the Romanian state, by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking for the message and the expressed feelings Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the LDP president. The Japanese premier a cordial salute and best wishes of good health and happiness as well as peace and prosperity to the friendly Japanese people. [as received]

During the interview the sides highlighted the relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Japan, between the Romanian and the Japanese peoples, and in the context, between the youth of the two countries, stressing the wish to expand and deepen relations to mutual advantage, to the benefit of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of collaboration and understanding among nations. The sides showed the development of the collaboration between the Romanian and the Japanese youth, among the youth in all the countries of the world to be an important factor in the peoples' struggle for the promotion of a new policy in the international life.

Related to the international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the necessity for all states, all democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces, the youth included, to intensify efforts in order to halt the deterioration of the world political situation, to settle litigious issues in various zones of the globe only by peaceful means, by negotiations.

Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the significance of the exchanges of visits on a youth line as a factor of deepening the Romanian-Japanese relations of friendship, the particular importance of the development of the collaboration between youth all over the world, showing that the younger generation must be in the front rank of the struggle for the fulfillment of the aspirations after peace, disarmament, nuclear disarmament, first of all, after international understanding and collaboration, after establishing a new international economic order.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS USSR

AU241307 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1135 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania [UCY], led by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, that attended the proceedings of the 19th Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, conducted talks at the CC of the LYCL headquarters, met with young people, and saw round economic units and social-cultural establishments in Moscow and in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. A programme of bilateral collaboration for 1982-1985 was signed between the UCY and LYCL.

DRAGOSAVAC CLOSES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU222130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 22 May 82

[Closing speech by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 27th session of the LCY Central Committee on 21 May 1982 -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG) -- This is our fourth plenary session within a relatively brief period directed at the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. Accordingly, both this document and today's discussion will serve us directly now in the intensive preparations for the congress, for shaping the positions at the congress, and for the further activity. Both in the starting foundations and in a number of documents that we have adopted here we have noted that the problems of our economy are manifested in disturbed commodity-monetary relations and in an imbalance in the balance of payments. We have established and defined the reasons for this. We all agree that the economic problems continue to intensify and that if we are not more successful in solving them, they will not fail to be reflected in the political mood of our workers class and working people which, despite all this, we can justifiably say is still good.

We have also made an analysis of work stoppages in the work organizations. In this period, although the problems have been even more numerous and more serious, while the standard of living has certainly stagnated, the work stoppages were by their volume and intensity smaller than during the periods when the situation was better. However, the danger exists that this fact will lull us, that we will fail to most seriously grasp our obligation to consistently carry out all tasks facing us. We have also noted that the problem of liquidity is very serious. Many banks, executive councils, and delegate assemblies did not use a Marxist analysis of economic trends, they did not perceive economic laws and, on the basis of this, they did not develop a higher quality economic policy, directed development. Despite our clear programmatic positions, the distribution is still being carried out voluntaristically, while that negative element -- solidarity in consumption -- is still being developed, and while solidarity in work is being undermined, and this has reflected negatively on labor productivity, that is, on providing stimuli for productive work.

The employment problem has also intensified. However, in this respect, too, we have an analysis which was carried out by the trade unions. Some people may know and others not, but in this situation we have tens of thousands, and even hundreds of thousands of jobs in production which cannot be filled by suitable workers. I claim that there is no system or economy which could deal with this situation with an educational structure like ours. And it is precisely in connection with these problems and the educational reform, as well as in remuneration and evaluation of production work, that we, comrades, are doing very little. It is indispensable that we concentrate ourselves more deeply and more analytically on these problems, and that we tell all students that if they, en masse, take up political sciences and social sciences in general, although this is a nice study motivated by the desire to change society, they cannot live on them. They can earn their bread by doing something else, and this problem must be resolved in our system by everyone as self-managers. We know that this is rather painful, but we must tackle this problem. For, in the final analysis, the leaderships more or less decided in favor of every such school, investment, or direction of cadres, and we must overcome this.

Further, we should also be self-critical and we should not only note that we have no reliable records on our indebtedness abroad, we are not even now certain that we have done a correct survey of these trends. In connection with the license agreements, too, we have no serious professional and scientific analyses on the bases of which we could foresee economic trends. In this connection, let us only consider the situation regarding the adoption of the development plans for this year and the differences that resulted after only 2 months. It is because of these problems that much should be changed in our daily practice. Accordingly, practice should be coordinated with real trends, needs and opportunities, without waiting for the congress. Proceeding precisely from this fact, this document on a long-term program of economic stabilization which, I hope, we will adopt should be one of the documents for the congress.

Accordingly, already in the current period, we must show that we are ready to change the situation. However, I am not certain, comrades, whether all of us here, and the broader society especially, are aware of what all this means, what efforts are demanded and how one should prepare himself for this. First of all, specific programs must be quickly drawn up in every basic organization of associated labor, in every local community, in every commune, in every province, republic and, naturally, in the federation, and measures must be taken.

Although the international political and economic situation is difficult and this, naturally, also influences the deterioration of the situation in our country, we must admit that the difficult situation in itself is not as big a problem as our ability to create and realize the economic policy and take the corresponding measures in time. For we have also had more difficult situations and we have overcome them in accordance with the level of readiness of the League of Communists and its leaderships. In the current situation we note that it is particularly important for us to achieve a higher foreign currency inflow in commodity trade and in invisible trade with foreign countries. Our problem lies in the fact that now we must not only integrate ourselves on a longer-term basis and as optimally as possible into the international division of labor, but also for reasons of need we must undertake a number of measures, even those which are not optimal or economical in view of the situation in which we find ourselves as regards the balance of payments. However, we must temporarily work so as to ensure a regular repayment of due obligations. However, I want to say that we still have shortcomings as regards economic science and economic policy in this respect.

In addition to stimulating the inflow of foreign currency in every respect, it is indispensable to also seriously restrict foreign currency expenditures. This is possible now primarily in the import of equipment. In this connection, the executive councils should not wait another day. Second, the restrictions in foreign currency expenditure can be drastically carried out without any wavering in the invisible trade sector.

I believe that this must be carried out very quickly. We have also stressed this earlier, it is not new; however, the stage has now been reached when this must be done very quickly. The new assemblies and executive councils have been constituted and are already operating. Now we must show very quickly that we are overcoming the elements of weakness which produce not only a lack of confidence in individuals and certain professional or leading teams, but also a lack of confidence in the system. Accordingly, in coordinating these commodity-monetary and other relations it is necessary to undertake a number of measures in the sense of important economic and political moves. Naturally, what is involved is not the creation of something new, but rather the fact of bringing the existing practice strictly in accordance with the program of the LCY, the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. Briefly, by deepening and strengthening socialist self-managing relations through associated labor, the assemblies and executive councils must not just diagnose a certain situation, even if this situation is the best possible, and leave everything at that. It is certain that the current front of investments and general and joint consumption cannot be maintained. It is necessary to carry out a conscientious and organized selection of programs, any uncontrolled activity in this connection would be dangerous.

The executive councils and assemblies must also take certain unpopular measures, but in no case must they permit irregularities in supply at certain points. For instance, airplanes, buses and other means of public transport must not be permitted to come to a halt one day due to a shortage of gasoline; rigorous fuel economy measures must be taken in other sectors. As early as 1962, Tito sharply raised the question of investments and economies in his well-known speech in Split. At that time, our investments were 33 percent of our national income.

This happened when our economic development was at a considerably lower level; when we reduced that investment trend to under 30 percent of our national income -- in combination with other measures and the development of the self-managing system -- we had the best period of our overall development for a while. However, the level of investments and other expenditures is now even higher, something no economy and no system can sustain. It is the merit of vitality and the strength of our system that in such a situation no serious political problems have arisen. Accordingly, the Central Committee, its Presidium, the SFRY Presidency, the leaderships in the republics and provinces as collective organs must take more resolute measures to solve what the collective leadership led by Tito used to solve. The existing situation suits a climate in which economic laws are not respected and in which the tendency of profit is strengthened; it brings us to dilemmas which have long since been settled in practice. We cannot only agitate our self-management; we must specifically work for it. This means what we must transfer expanded reproduction to associated labor which again cannot tolerate any arbitrariness, any actions outside the activity of economic laws.

The stabilization program must be linked with self-management because there can be no stabilization without the development of self-management. Likewise, however, stabilization is an imperative for self-management. It is necessary to free oneself of phrasemongering and outbidding who is more and who is less in favor of self-management because we must continue to further specifically develop self-management. Our cadres should no longer be proponents of megalomaniacal, unrealistic investment and other plans, as well as unrealistic general and common comsumption. Communists must take a more responsible attitude when measures of current and longer-term economic policy are involved, as well as when any laws, foreign currency bills and the like are involved. We are holding serious talks on the foreign currency system, talks which naturally will be continued by the new assembly, the executive councils and so on. However, it is necessary to overcome the situation in which our cadres, frequently very responsible ones, [words indistinct] use labels and push arguments aside. We should not make a political issue of any investment, any law, any institution or establishment because none of them are sacred. On the contrary, all of them are subject to reexaminition and to being brought into accordance with our possibiliites and realistic needs.

We must be the initiators of constant changes, of perfection of the self-managing system to be more effective. If we do this in time and do it well, then we will create the basis to enable our cadres and the League of Communists to disassociate themselves from those who try to change what are our lasting and sacred orientations given by the revolution. Furthermore, we must overcome a certain helplessness or slowness in solving individual problems because, otherwise, we will be more widely offered various solutions from the arsenals of the capitalist and statist systems. It is further necessary to more sharply define the issues of implementing and more specifically determining the long-term economic stabilization program of balancing the commodity-monetary relationship, improving the balance of payments, liquidating and overcoming the causes of shortages of certain goods, and so forth. We have also often discussed the imports of consumer goods at the sessions of the Central Committee. Although these imports are considerable -- they amount to about $890 million -- they do not represent a large item in relation to total imports which amounted to a total value of $16 billion last year. The imports of consumer goods amount to a little more than five percent of the country's total imports. However, as a result of various other megalomaniacal plans, it frequently happens that there are no funds available for the most needed consumer goods. According to all estimates last year, we did not need to have any serious disruptions involving the funds of some $200 to $300 million, at least not in supplying some essential products. In the main we should have been able to provide them and thereby also to prevent various unncessary trips of citizens abroad to buy these products. It seems that many people fail to consider various economic and political implications resulting from this.

According to all calculations, by adding another $30 to $40 million to what we are already giving, for instance, for the imports of coffee, we would be able to fully normalize the supply of this item. This is all the more true because we would have been able to save -- without any harm to economic operations -- at least $150 million in noncommodity expenditure in the social sector. Thus, what is involved here is only the noncommodity expenditure. However, at the same time, the plan for equipment imports was exceeded by over $1 billion last year. Accordingly, if we had kept the equipment imports within the planned proportions and if we had intensified economizing in the noncommodity sector, we would have been able to supply the market with consumer goods, improve the supply of raw materials for a section of the economy and, naturally, thereby also achieve better effects in our trade balance and balance of payments. I must say that some of our cadres have become investment "experts," fighters for investments and have lost their sensitivity for those other elements -- the economic and political consequences of that.

In creating the conditions for a long-term economic stabilization, it is necessary to intensify even more the responsibility of cadres, including those who are stockpiling goods, forcing higher prices and so forth. If we seriously engage in fulfilling this task, we will find it easier to further socialize the means of production, associate and integrate labor and those factors which make our system different from the capitalist or the real socialist systems, something which represents the essential value and vitality of our system. In this manner we will also find it easier to oppose those unjustified criticisms of some, at the present level of development, still necessary elements in our system. For instance, when it is pointed out -- and this is not difficult -- that other than social ownership relations still continue to exist in our country, it is forgotten in this connection that we are still a class society; and hence attempts are also being made to very nearly blame us because we have not yet built communism. The fact is not taken into consideration that Marx also indicated, and that we have also indicated in our program, that, for a long time after the revolution, the workers class would have to continue to live and work to a greater or lesser extent according to "bourgeois laws." For this reason we also should not be troubled by those postulates which are out of place and not in accord with the times and which insist on some kind of a static doctrinaire model of social property.

It is in connection with these issues that we must more resolutely put forward the role and action of the organized working people and strengthen the historical role of the workers class and the League of Communists. It is necessary to constantly keep at the center of attention the building of the self-managing system and the questions of organization and intensified responsibility of members of the League of Communists in the delegate assemblies, executive councils and everywhere in associated labor, either in creating or implementing long-term and current policies.

If we failed to demonstrate that our leaderships are united in all this -- and our working people will certainly support us in implementing our programs -- then a different and extremely undesirable climate would be created. As a matter of fact, the bureaucratic-technocratic structures would be revived, the conditions would be created for wider penetrations by bureaucratism and technocratism, and various nationalisms both within the League of Communists and in general would be encouraged, because unrealistic plans -- no matter in what sphere of work or development or in what part of our country they may be upheld -- become the best nourishment for various alien penetrations, including the penetration by nationalism.

We must also most certainly not deceive ourselves with various theories of "social stratification" which turn into hollow criticism of the socialist self-managing system. On the contrary, proceeding from Marxism and our Marxist program, we must perceive the new forms of class struggle in the foundations of the existing production relations in our country and not be confused by various theories which are simply based on consumption. We must recognize the class struggle which is primarily waged through production relations where the classes exist.

If we are successful in this respect, we will also be more successful in the struggle against the phenomena promoted by various petit bourgeois classes which negate the role of the workers class and the League of Communists. By proceeding from our main production relationship, following a better economic policy and suppressing voluntarism, we will be more successful in the struggle against various social differences that could become a source of certain social conflicts.

Therefore, it is necessary to proceed from the self-managing production relationship, overcome capital-based relationships and, on that basis, transfer the concentration of power from the narrow political-technocratic, banking and other structures to associated labor. We have no illusions that all this will be solved quickly, that there will be no disproportions and so forth. And we certainly have no illusions that we will be able to solve all this with only some ideological or empirical measures. On the contrary, we can overcome the difficulties more successfully by uniting theory and practice and by developing the revolutionary actions and the revolutionary forces of the workers class and the League of Communists.

We have no reason to dramatize the situation or the class contradictions in our socialist development and certainly not the different self-managing interests. But we must not leave the solution of any of these issues to an uncontrolled development, something that is happening all too often in some places now. We must bear in mind the fact that his assumes national, intranational and world dimensions as a result of the development of socialism as a world process, of decolonization, of an increased tension in international relations, of the development of our society and of the level at which the struggle for self-management itself is growing into a new stage of the revolution which must be more resolutely and successfully solved, and during which it is necessary to settle accounts with the old property relations.

We must finally stipulate that, no matter how important the role of all parts of the front of organized socialist forces is in the struggle for economic stabilization, this struggle cannot be won without mobilzing and engaging the League of Communists. This means that every member of the League of Communists everywhere, ranging from the basic organization and local community to wherever he works, must wage this struggle. Thus, we will also more successfully define the issues of administration and management and ensure that no one will be able to confuse democracy with administration, self-managing rights with duties, work with idling, responsibility with irresponsibility, and so forth.

In conclusion, I wish to propose quite a brief conclusion:

At its session on 12 May 1982, the Central Committee discussed the starting foundations of the long-term economic stabilization program prepared by the Commission of the Federal Social Councils. Following a comprehensive discussion on the economic and social situation in the country, the Central Committee expressed its support for the "Starting Foundations" as a common socioeconomic basis for the activity of communists and all subjective forces of our society. In all organizations of associated labor and self-managing communities and at all levels, the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists must implement through the self-managing and delegate system the views stemming from these "Starting Foundations" and must adopt the necessary decisions to determine and implement specific measures of economic policy aimed at carrying out economic stabilization. In the same manner the League of Communists must carry out actions to change the behavior in all economic operations and in the relations with other organizations of assoicated labor and self-managing communities in the distribution of income and the association of labor and pooling of resources for fulfilling common interests and programs.
Also on this occasion, the Central Committee emphasizes the importance of saving and of being economical in general and common spending everywhere, from the commune to the federation. It especially emphasizes the need for foreign exchange savings, particularly in noncommodity spending.

The Central Committee stresses the need for all communities to use the "Starting foundations" as the basis for working out their own specific measures and decisions in fulfilling the basic tasks of the economic policy for 1982, especially as regards foreign economic relations, and in adapting their medium-term social plans to the requirements of implementing the economic stabilization policy.

The Central Committee has concluded that the "Starting Foundations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program" be distributed among the delegates to the 12th LCY Congress to ensure immediate activities in preparing documents for the 12th LCY Congress.

(This conclusion was adopted.)

BORBA REPORTS ON AMENDMENTS TO LCY STATUTE

AU242025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 82 p 1

[I. Torov report]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May -- At its session today which was presided over by Dimitar Aleksievski, the LCY Statutory Commission confirmed the proposed amendments to the LCY Statute, after several hours of discussion over the results of the public discussion so far. Thus, yet another important congress document has been completed although, as was pointed out at the session, the public discussion will not be formally concluded with the discussion in the commission and at the session of the LCY Central Committee toward the end of this month, but will instead continue all the way to the 12th LCY Congress.

Term of Office

Adopting the view that no alternative solutions be submitted to the 12th LCY Congress, the commission today offered its solutions for the remaining six disputed articles of the future amended statute. The commission believes that the public discussions held so far in the organizations and organs of the League of Communists at all levels, as well as the solutions already adopted by the republican congresses and the provincial conferences of the League of Communists, provide sufficient ground and scope for submitting a single text without alternatives to the 12th LCY Congress.

The debate on the duration of the term of office of presidents and secretaries of the League of Communists organs at the communal, provincial and republican levels and in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army resulted in the conclusion that this question should be regulated by the statutes of the organizations concerned (this is, not in a unified manner for the entire LCY) and that the LCY Statute should determine only the duration of the term of office of presidents and secretaries of the LCY organs and of the executive secretaries.

As is emphasized, the adoption of this solution does not represent a deviation from Tito's initiative on collective work because it is considered that, essentially, unified (but not uniform) solutions firmly limiting the term of office to 1, 2 or, at the most, 4 years (2 years plus 2 years) have been adopted.

A member of the League of Communists may not abstain from voting -- this is the view of the commission, although two opposing views have been expressed during past discussions in this connection: one in favor of "abstaining" and another against "abstaining." The commission's proposal is explained by the fact that an enormous majority of members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists have declared themselves in favor of the provision according to which a member of the League of Communists may not abstain from voting because that would open the road to opportunism in the League of Communists. As a matter of fact, it is believed that a consistent implementation of democratic centralism in preparing and adopting decisions enables every individual member to express his views and declare himself "in favor" of or "against" some decision.

The adopted formulation to a certain extent reconciles these two opposite views because it provides the possibility for enabling a member of the League of Communists to abstain from voting and leaves the decision on that to the organization or organ of the League of Communists concerned.

Decisionmaking

Article No. 17, which regulates the question of quorum and the validity of decisions in the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, has also evoked a great deal of interest. Four different versions have been offered to members, but today it was decided that the following proposal be submitted to the 12th LCY Congress.

A decision of the basic organization is valid if the meeting is attended by a majority of members of the basic organization of the League of Communists concerned and if at least two-thirds of the present members declare themselves in favor of the proposed decision. And second: A decision of the forum on organs of the League of Communists is valid if the session of the forum on the organ concerned is attended by at least two-thirds of the members and if more than half of all members of the forum or organ declare themselves in favor of the proposed decision.

However, this question has been regulated differently by the republican and provincial statutes which have been adopted already or are at the stage of proposal. It is believed, however, that this question must be regulated in a unified way for the entire LCY because it is one of the essential elements of the principle of democratic centralism which is the basis of the organizational, ideological-political, and action unity of the LCY. The former dilemma over the question whether members of the political executive organs of the League of Communists should be elected by secret or public ballot has been eliminated by the adopted view in favor of secret ballot. This solution has been incorporated in all statutes, except the statute of the League of Communists of Macedonia. It is anticipated that this procedure should be followed at all levels of organization, from the basic organization to the LCY.

Elections

Article No. 70 of the draft amendments to the LCY Statute proposes that the procedure and method of verifying the elections for the LCY organs be regulated by the LCY statute and not by the rules of procedure of the LCY congress, as has been the case until now. It is concluded in this connection that what is involved here is not only the concept of classical verification, but also the question of enabling any congress delegate, if he has any criticism about the verification of the election of any member of an LCY organ, to demand -- in accordance with the procedure determined by the LCY Statute -- that the congress declare itself on that issue. According to the proposed amendments to the LCY Statute, the LCY Central Committee Presidium elects the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from among its members. Let us recall that the second alternative of this amendment proposed that the Central Committee should elect the president of the LCY Central Committee from among the members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In adopting the above solution, the commission was guided by the positive experiences in past work and by the support of the republican central committees of the League of Communists, the provincial committees, the LCY committee in the Yugoslav People's Army and the LCY commission for Organizational and Statutory Questions. However, during the public discussion in the organizations and organs of the League of Communists, to a great extent no definite views were adopted on this issue, and it was explained that it is up to the LCY Central Committee to adopt its view on it.

POLITIKA ATTACKS ORTHODOX 'LAMENTS' ABOUT KOSOVO

AU241711 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 82 p 6

[M.V. report]

[Excerpts] Carried on the tide of understandable social concern about the situation in Kosovo and the position of Serbs and Montenegrins there, facing the truly shocking reports on emigration, a certain number of orthodox priests are displaying an increasing aggressiveness in their utterances.

In its latest issue (of 15 May 1982), PRAVOSLAVLJE publishes a characteristic "appeal for the protection of Serbian people and their holy objects in Kosovo." It is an appeal signed by a score of "Serbian priests and monks: on Good Friday, 16/3 April [date given according to Gregorian and Julian calendars] 1982 and sent to legal state organs of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

"Explanations" of their stands which at first sight need not appear directly colored by national exclusiveness are contained in the body of the appeal: "The question of Kosovo is a question of spiritual, cultural and historical identity of the Serbian people.... There has been no Serb who has not thought, spoken or written about Kosovo, who has not mourned it and who has not been resurrected.... The fact that the Kosovo battle has lasted from 1389 until now is a sign that the Serbian people in Kosovo have not surrendered, and therefore Kosovo has been ours up to this day. And today? And tomorrow?"

After this, everything becomes clear.

A peculiar contribution to the discussions about Kosovo is also offered in the latest issue of the journal RASKOVNIK, which is entirely devoted to Kosovo. In the form of making the past topical, it prints a "call by the metropolitan of Rasa and Priszren to the Serbs in Kosovo not to emigrate, made in 1901." Let them remain loyal subjects of the sultan and the Ottoman empire, the proclamation says, but let them not react to unjust acts by people of a different religion....

"A Contribution to the Study of Kosovo" in the same journal contains extremely inhumane biologically competitive lamentations of the kind: "Serbian women in Kosovo have not been able to compete with Albanian women, although their fertility has been higher than in Serbia without the provinces..." Tasteless comparisons and a lament for a biological retreat.

Even these few lines that we have quoted from the appeal published in PRAVOSLAVLJE and other publications show that the step has been made which leads from national concern to dangerous and aggressive nationalism.

Is there, after all, a need for any better commentary on all this "new national tutelage" than the words of Archpriest Mihajlo Smiljanic which we published yesterday, to the effect that the greatest tragedy is that the Orthodox Church wants to represent the Serbs, the Catholic Church wants to represent the Croats, and the Islamic religious community wants to represent the Muslims.

KOSOVO AUTHORITIES SCORE POLITIKA ARTICLE

AU242100 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 May 82

[Summary] The Presidency of the Pristina SAWP Communal Conference released a declaration in relation to the allegations in POLITIKA about disorders during the youth relay runners' visit to Pristina. The declaration states among other things that the POLITIKA correspondent has misinformed his readers in today's edition of POLITIKA about disorders in the student hostels, the writing of hostile slogans and the singing of Albanian nationalist songs by students on the eve of the arrival of the federal youth relay runners.

"It must be stated that on 19 May at 2030 a number of students were playing ball on the oval of the student hostels." Some students shouted and clapped when throwing the ball. After this was repeated several times the directors of the center got their attention and they stopped playing. Thus, this "was not a matter of disorders, singing of nationalist songs and writing of hostile slogans in the student hostels." This type of falsification does not serve any purpose, and it is a fact that there was not the slightest incident at the arrival of the youth relay runners. The citizens of our province express revolt at such writings.

"The Presidency of the Pristina SAWP Communal Conference denounces such writing and emphatically demands that the POLITIKA correspondent from Pristina [name indistinct] be held responsible."

Also the Presidency of the Podujevo SAWP Communal Conference released a declaration in connection with articles in POLITIKA, VERCERNJE NOVOSTI and POLITIKA EKSPRES. Among other things, it states: on 20 May in Podujevo Commune "a magnificent rally was organized on the occasion of the arrival and departure of the federal youth relay runners." This was an expression of all nationalities in our province to continue along the road of Tito. Many citizens, young people and workers expressed their love for Tito at this rally with ovations at the arrival of the youth relay runners. It also showed that the majority of people in this commune were determined to struggle against counterrevolutionary forces. A minor incident occured where two pupils were slightly hurt by unknown persons who are still unidentified. "It must be stated on this occasion that this was not a matter of someone being wounded as was said in the above-mentioned papers, but a matter of two pupils getting slightly hurt and being sent home immediately after receiving first-aid treatment." The Presidency of the Podujevo SAWP Communal Conference declared that this action did not at all diminish the magnificent nature of this rally. The articles in the above-mentioned papers are not objective and are negative.

SAWPY VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

LD241942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 24 May 82

["Marin Cetinic introductory speech at session of the SAWPY Federal Conference" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The tasks facing the socialist alliance, Marin Cetinic stressed, can be successfully carried out only if borne by the working people and citizens themselves, by both directly, as well as by organized social forces, as active participants in the self-managing and delegate decisionmaking and in the activity of mass sociopolitical and social organizations. Marin Cetinic then stressed that our social practice continues to be burdened with the repetition of well-known attitudes and general principles, with verbalism and inefficiency. This is also the reason why social problems are resolved too slowly. Organized political forces, Cetinic added, must not pass in silence over the criticisms expressed by the working people and citizens in preelection activities and on other occasions.

Cetinic also devoted a part of his speech to economic stabilization which is the primary task and a fundamentatl issue for everybody. It is only in the interest of anti-self-managing forces to cloud over reality in order to build on that basis their privileges and their power. This is not a question of purely economic problems, but also of social, intranational, ideopolitical and other problems. The struggle against the phenomena of republican and provincial isolationism, as well as against various nationalistic and particularist but also centralistic tendencies, should be made more severe and waged from the positions of interests of workers in associated labor. Cetinic sees the way out of the present grave economic situation as lying in increased exports and the consistent strengthening of the material base of associated labor. Greater consistency, responsibility, and public nature of work and control should be incorporated in the entire system of social decisionmaking.

Sociopolitical organizations, Cetinic stressed, cannot feel that they have carried out their tasks merely because they have adopted good conclusions in their leaderships. The events in Kosovo must be a lesson for all of us to strengthen our efforts in combatting enemy activities, Cetinic stressed. In this activity, the LCY political platform on Kosovo represents a powerful weapon in the hands of communists, working people and citizens. Tribute should be paid to all who are fighting in Kosovo in order to overcome the grave consequences of the activity by counterrevolutionary and irredentist elements. The socialist alliance must work in a more organized manner in making the working people and citizens the exponents of the struggle against the enemy.

Leaders Elected

LD242108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference at their session today unanimously elected Marin Cetinic as their president. Nenad Bucin was elected secretary of the Federal Conference, and Branka Lazic president of the Conference for the Social Activity of the Women of Yugoslavia.

UNEMPLOYMENT SAID TO REACH 'SERIOUS' LEVEL

AU241737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 82 p 2

[Stjepan Rajkovic article: "Employment and New Employment: Everybody Wants To Be in Towns"]

[Summary] "Despite the great successes achieved in new employment, especially in the undeveloped parts of the country, unemployment has now assumed serious proportions" in Yugoslavia. According to pertinent data for 1981, there were until recently about 800,000 unemployed persons registered in the entire country, 55 percent of whom were young people below the age of 25, 50 percent women, and 44 percent professional people. Two-thirds of all unemployed people are seeking employment for the first time and have already waited 1 to 3 years or more for positive results. Among the republics, Serbia has the largest number of unemployed -- 214,438 -- including 41,000 in Kosovo and 77,000 in Vojvodina. Croatia has 78,000 unemployed, Montenegro 22,000 and Slovenia 12,000. Secondary school graduates, including graduates of the secondary schools of economics and secondary administrative schools as well as educational workers, are the most numerous among the country's unemployed.

The unemployment problem is worse in large cities, whereas smaller towns are often short of a labor force because many unemployed people refuse to leave the city where they have studied. For instance, in Belgrade alone there are 66,000 unemployed people, including 943 economists, 642 lawyers, 505 stomatologists, 181 technological engineers, 181 mechnical engineers and 162 agronomists.

According to the available analyses, 97 percent or about 70,000 people of the total number of people registered as unemployed with the self-managing interest communities for employment are actually unemployed, whereas 13 percent or 150,000 are students who have registered as unemployed to improve their chances for early employment upon the completion of their studies. A majority of the unemployed young people are supported by their parents, and only 17,571 are receiving financial assistance.

During the past medium-term 1976-80 plan period, an increase in employment at an annual rate of 3.5 percent was envisaged, but it was actually increased at an annual rate of 4 percent. This increase obviously involved extensive employment that was reflected in labor productivity which should have increased by 3.9 percent, but increased by only 2.3 percent. The lower labor productivity resulted in lower incomes and fewer funds available for investments for new working places. At the same time, the industry operated at only 60 percent of its total capacity, and investments were mainly made for the capital-intensive instead of the work-intensive branches of industry. The development of new service capacities, small-scale economic operations and agriculture was underestimated.

It is noted that the interest in temporary employment abroad in the same period declined, and 220,000 new workers left their work abroad and returned home during the 1978-81 period.

Unemployment is further exacerbated by a strong encapsulation of the economy as a whole and the low level of the labor force's mobility. During the 1976-80 period, only 2 percent of those seeking employment crossed the republican borders to obtain employment and only 6 percent crossed the communal borders for the same purpose.

VOJVODINA MAN GIVEN 3 YEARS FOR 'ENEMY ACTIVITY'

LD241914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Zrenjanin, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The Criminal Bench of the Higher Court in Zrenjanin, Vojvodina, chaired by Imre Fesis, has pronounced sentence on Memedalija Nijazi, 42, an employee of the Mlekoprodukt Enterprise in Zrenjanin. He is sentenced to 3 years in prison for enemy activity from the position of Albanian irredentism.

Memedalija Nijazi has been given this sentence because he has publicly spoken lies about the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and has caused religious and national hatred. Until the sentence becomes effective, Nijazi will remain in custody.

SKOPJE COURT SENTENCES MAN FOR CAUSING DISCORD

LD241418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Skopje, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The Criminal Bench of the Skopje District Court, which is presided over by Vlado Rakocevic, has sentenced Ebibi Ljazim, 43, who is from the Village of Ljubiste in Vitina Municipality, to 6 years' imprisonment for causing national, racial and religious hatred, as well as discord and hostility between the nations and nationalities of the SFRY.

As secretary of the Lirija Primary School in the village of Brest, Ebibi Ljazim told teachers at this school on several occasions in 1982 that the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo were justified, that the demand of a "Republic of Kosovo" was justified, and that the territories on which the Illyrians [pre-Slavic people], had once lived would "once again" be Albanian.

CTUY CONFEDERATION COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD241706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT24 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Confederation of Trade unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] elected today Bogoljub Nedeljkovic from the Kosovo Trade Union Federation and a former member of the Federal Executive Council as the new persident with a 1-year mandate. The following were elected new members of the Presidium of the CTUY councils with a 4-year mandate: Alija Avdic from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Lazar Djodjic from Montenegro, Stojce Stojcevski from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Lojze Fortuna from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Milun Tadic from the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Dusan Bogdenov from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and Bogoljub Nedeljkovic from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Josip Franic from the Socialist Republic of Croatia, who remains a member of the Presidium, has had his mandate extended for another 4 years.

Rade Galeb was relieved of his post as president at the end of his 1-year mandate. The following were relieved of their posts as members of the CTUY [word indistinct] for new posts: Mika Spiljak, Rade Galeb, Miran Potrc, Dr Bozidar Tadic, Predrag Petrovski, Kjordje Lazic and Janos Sreder. The candidates for the posts of chairmen of the majority of federal trade union committees for the coming 2-year mandate were also proposed today.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY WEIGHS ECONOMIC, SECURITY ISSUES

LD220004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- The analysis of economic operations in the first 4 months in Serbia without the provinces, which was today considered by the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, shows that unfavorable tendencies are still present in the most vital fields of economic life. The industrial production was 4.1 percent below the planned level and exports, although they increased by 73 percent, were still more directed to the clearing areas than to the areas with convertible exchange.

In keeping with its constitutional function, the Presidency also considered the report on the work of the State Security Service by the Republic Secretariat for Internal Affairs in 1981. In this connection, the Presidency discussed the existing security situation in the republic.

At the meeting, the Presidency noted that last year the main work of the State Security Service was to follow and eliminate the increased activity by internal and external enemies. In the performance of these tasks, the service achieved important successes which is the result of its links with other aspects of social self-protection. The Presidency noted that the service was working in line with its constitutional and legal powers.

It was also emphasized at the meeting that considerably greater cooperation had been established between this service and corresponding services in the socialist autonomous provinces concerning united activity by the State Security Service in the area of the entire republic and that a series of measures had been undertaken for its cadre, material and technical training, and equipment. The Presidency emphasized that the State Security Service was facing responsible tasks in the forthcoming period, including greater engagement, responsibility and firm connection with other subjects of social self-protection.

KOSOVO TO GRANT SELECTIVE ANNUAL VACATION SUBSIDY

AU221608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Pristina, 22 May (TANJUG) -- A subsidy for annual vacation in Kosovo can be paid only by those production collectives which have allocated funds for this purpose in the joint expenditures fund, but only under the condition that they first set aside a part of their funds which will be pooled on the basis of the existing social agreement for building projects intended for workers' rest and recreation. The remaining part of the funds for subsidy must be distributed in a differentiated manner so that the largest part of these funds will go to workers with the lowest income, while those who work under exceptionally difficult conditions should really be ensured a complete financing of their annual vacation.

The categorical position of the Council of the Kosovo Federation of Trade unions is -- and this position has been stressed on several occasions in the past and was again confirmed at today's press conference -- that this year the subsidy for annual vacation should not be given to those employed in social activities, except to those workers who also work under difficult conditions and who receive exceptionally low income per head of household.

Since the subsidies in a large number of the basic organizations of associated labor in social activities, many work communities and other social services have already been distributed, the Council Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation adopted the position that in all those cases in which there was no right to do this decisions be adopted immediately on returning these funds. As was said, the Council Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation will follow the implementation of these decisions and positions and will demand that ideopolitical measures be taken against all those violating them.

SUNDIC VIEWS GREEK PREMIER'S FORTHCOMING VISIT

LD241738 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou arrives in Yugoslavia the day after tomorrow, on Wednesday. He is coming at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, with whom he will discuss Yugoslav-Greek relations and topical international problems. Here is a commentary by Milka Sundic:

It is customary to say of relations between Yugoslavia and Greece that they are traditionally good and friendly. Indeed, this assessment applies regardless of the extent to which we differ and of the way we view the world around us, the problems which we encounter in the internal and international sphere, the forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, European and world trends and in general the causes and possible consequences of the existing tension in the world, whose waves occasionally also reach the Balkan region.

Since the very outset the Papandreou government has faced a series of inherited problems and has become quickly convinced of how heavy the burden of power is which it acquired in the latest parliamentary elections in Greece. Relations with Turkey have deteriorated even more -- and not only because of Cyprus -- while the negotiations with the United States on the fate of the American bases have proven to be much more difficult and complex than Andreas Papandreou thought and spoke of during his election campaign.

Within the framework of the EEC, too, Greece is increasingly standing aside, in particular with reference to the political attitudes which the EEC adopts in certain situations. All this has exerted an influence on the new Greek Government to orient itself more toward its neighbors, not only to square accounts with its Western allies, in particular those who are suspicious of Andreas Papandreou's socialist government, but also for other reasons, primarily national ones. The new government has intensified cooperation with both Bulgaria and Romania, despite their membership in the Warsaw Pact, and is blazing trails of friendship with the Soviet Union in a more pronounced manner than ever before.

Greece's reorientation -- for want of a better word -- is interpreted in various ways, depending on the viewpoint from which it is observed. It seems, however, that some of the new Greek Government's actions will sometimes lack something, that Greece's altered position in the internal and international sphere is not comprehended. However, even if some observations about the reorientation of Greek policy are accurate, this does not mean that Greece is not interested in developing and promoting bilateral relations with all countries in line with the principles of equality and mutual trust. This is also the case with the relations between Yugoslavia and Greece. The two countries -- as Andreas Papandreou stated in his interview with TANJUG -- have never been on opposite sides.

The Greek prime minister's forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia is, after all, reliable proof of the good and friendly relations between the two countries and a good reason for talks on the further promotion of bilateral cooperation. There are substantial similarities in the attitudes of Greece and Yugoslavia which, however, does not mean that we always think alike. Andreas Papandreou has visited Yugoslavia before, but this is his first time in his capacity as prime minister. His host will be Milka Planinc, the new president of the Federal Executive Council. This will also be her first meeting with a foreign statesman since she was elected president of the Yugoslav government some 10 days ago.

The talks between Planinc and Papandreou will embrace many issues of common interest. The situation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world will be discussed in detail, with many prospects for the dialogue taking place in an atmosphere of full friendship and mutual trust.